

The **DEAF** *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**Gerald Badman:
One-Man Hobbyrama**



**DCCD Wins AAAD
Basketball Title**



Colorado School



**National Technical
Institute Proposed**



Outstanding Performances . . . See Page 11

50c Per Copy

APRIL, 1965

The Editor's Page

National Technical Institute Proposed

A National Technical Institute for the Deaf is proposed by a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Lister Hill (Alabama) on April 1, 1965. The bill, S 1650, has been referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Companion bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives, HR 7031 by Representative Hugh Carey and HR 7100 by Representative John Fogarty.

S 1650 would provide a residential facility for post-secondary technical training and education for the deaf. Any existing accredited institution of higher education offering a program of education leading to a bachelor's degree and including one or more professional or graduate schools would be eligible to establish and operate such a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. In other words, the Institute would be on an already-established college campus. The Federal government would provide funds for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment.

In considering proposals from institutions of higher education to set up such an Institute, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would give preference to institutions which are located in metropolitan industrial areas. The bill would establish a National Advisory Board on Establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, which would consist of twelve persons selected from among leaders in fields related to education and training of the deaf and other fields of education, and from members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute.

No mention is made of appropriations, and it follows that any request for funds would have to await establishment and recommendations of a National Advisory Board. A provision of the bill is for pro rata recovery of Federal funds expended if such a facility ceases to exist within 20 years after completion of any construction.

Organizations of the deaf, as well as individuals, are urged to contact their Senators and Representatives immediately to request support of the bills.

References to the Senate and House of Representatives numbers of the bill should accompany the description, "A BILL to provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf."

Council of Organizations of and for the Deaf

As most of our readers are aware, formation of a Council of Organizations of and for the Deaf has been discussed since the Fort Monroe Workshop held in 1961. The National Association of the Deaf has repeatedly pushed for such a Council.

On February 15, 1965, an exploratory meeting was held in Washington, D. C., to discuss such a Council. Attending were representatives from the NAD, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, the National Council of the Jewish Deaf, the International Catholic Deaf Association, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf. Also present were several members of the staff of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

The next step will be an evaluation of the possibilities of such a Council and the role each organization would play. It is likely that another meeting will be held within a few weeks.

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Gerald Badman: Nebraska's One-Man Hobbyrama

By GEORGE PROPP

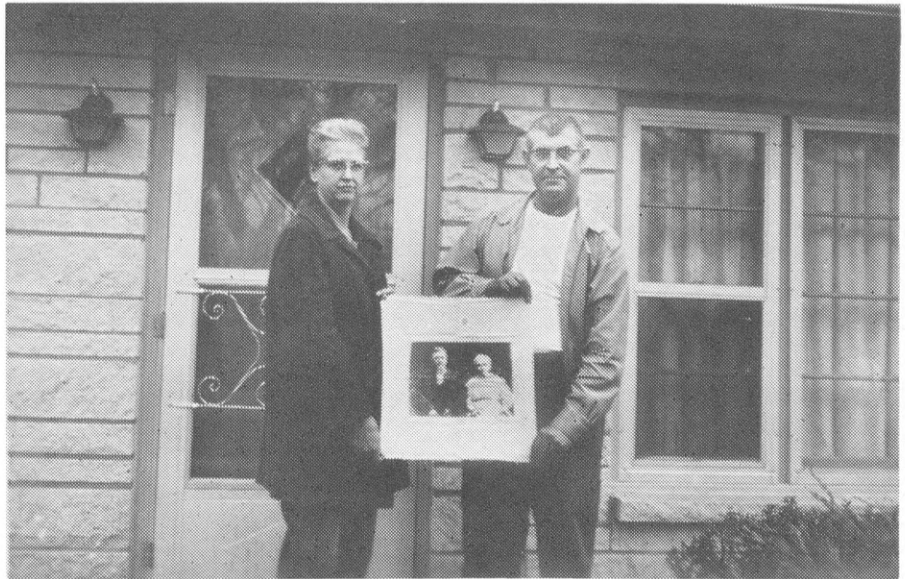
If it is true that a hobby contributes to one's health and happiness, then Gerald Badman of DeWitt, Nebraska, must be about the healthiest and happiest man in the state. In this day and age when everybody and his brother are collecting something or madly pursuing a hobby of some sort, Gerald stands out as a decathlon man among hobbyists and collectors.

Badman has refused the general dictum to specialize and for lack of a better definition is what one might call a collector's collector, or a collector of everything. Besides collecting things, he carries on such a variety of sideline avocations that one has to see it all to believe it.

DeWitt, 40-odd miles south of Lincoln, is a typical Nebraska rural community. Though rich in pioneer memorabilia and lore, it has one foot firmly planted in the industrial future. The community's ties with the past are represented in Badman's collection of antiquity, and the grip on the future is represented by the industrial prestige of the Petersen Manufacturing Company, whose Vise-Grip wrenches and clamps serve the whole world. Badman's role, in the Petersen Company is hardly less significant than it is as the community's foremost antiquarian.

Gerald Badman and his wife, Doris (both of whom are deaf) live in DeWitt in a stone-faced house which he designed and built himself. The exterior of the home completely belies the unusual contents within. The house is literally crammed from attic to bedroom closet with an assortment of collector's items that staggers the imagination. Rapidly being crowded out of living space, the couple has with the aid of friends and neighbors recently constructed a 20 by 40 foot building next to their house which Gerald proudly calls his museum. In this building Gerald is currently cataloging and setting up his pieces for display. To the dismay of Doris, the building is rapidly becoming filled, while the closets in the house remain as crammed as they ever were. An assortment of sheds in the immediate neighborhood also remain filled with goods.

Our tour of the Badman hobbyrama began at the town's abandoned light plant. Gerald bought the innards of the plant and is the proud owner of three retired diesel-powered electric generators. The oldest of these, a 37½-horsepower plant operating on one cylinder, will be placed in his museum, and the other two will be sold to fellow members of the generator collecting fraternity, or liquidated as scrap. Many of



Doris and Gerald Badman pose in front of their home with a portrait of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Badman. The portrait is printed on a finely woven silk cloth. The home of the Badmans, quite naturally, is another Do-it-Yourself result of Gerald's multiple talents.

the gauges, meters and other apparatus in the plant will join Badman's collection. Not without some financial acumen, Badman hopes to do enough business with the scrap dealer to come out a bit ahead on the whole deal. Gerald has a sentimental affection for the machinery in the light plant because during the war his reputation as the "court-of last-resort" for failing machinery made him the logical choice as night supervisor for the critical operation.

The Badman collection as a whole defies description and we can hardly do it justice on these pages. The only rule that he follows in adding to his collection is that the item must have had some usefulness in the development of the community. This guideline explains how a Yocum Brothers cigar and a druggist prescription got into the act.

The items in the collection have never been counted, and the task of setting them up for display has barely begun. Suffice it to say that the variety is staggering: In size the pieces cover the range from collar buttons and "migs" (clay marbles) to a Fordson tractor and the aforementioned generators in function the range is from 13-star flags to foundation garments.

His collection of telephones, for example, (numbering about 30), does not include Bell's original invention, but Badman does have some of the earliest instruments used in Nebraska.

One wall of Badman's museum is covered with hand tools: hand planes, shapers, gouges, augers, wrenches, etc. Nearby is a sizable display of harness

buckles, horseshoes and other memorabilia related to the farm's best friend, the horse. Displayed prominently is a pedal-powered wood lathe. He also has a similarly operated jig saw. As befits a mechanically inclined man, tools are Badman's favorite child in his collection family.

Another corner of his museum is filled with household appliances and kitchen gadgets. Most conspicuous in this category are three Edison Gramophones, a couple of wooden-tub washers, several sewing machines, butter churns, coffee mills, radios, hair curlers, a Victrola, apple peelers, can openers, box-type press cameras, sausage and cider presses and a number of things for which the function is debatable. One of the community's earliest electric ice boxes is shortly to join this display.

Of the Gramophones mentioned above, two carry 1898 dates and the other is a later model but one of the first talking machines to use the disc-type record. A visit to the museum also resolves the question of how grandma cleaned her rugs. She used a vacuum sweeper that worked on the same principle as a modern Hoover except for the fact that vacuum was provided by a manually operated pump on the sweeper handle.

Among Badman's miscellaneous collections are an assortment of about 50 padlocks, a wide variety of time pieces (watches, alarm clocks and mantle and wall models), and over 20 watch fobs (some of startlingly unique design). The visitor can't help but be intrigued by Badman's display of eyeglasses, shoe horns, button hooks, shirt studs, cuff



Left: Doris Badman poses with some antique household equipment. The vacuum in her right hand, while not as effective as a modern sweeper, still works. The wooden tub washer is a Dexter made in Fairfield, Iowa. It had been adapted for power operation. Right: George Propp, the author of this article, poses with two of Badman's prize firearms. The pistol is an 1831 flintlock of British manufacture. The rifle has been restored with a Belgian-made barrel, as, according to Badman, a gun that doesn't shoot isn't worthy of the name. He has powder and balls for the guns and aims to go squirrel hunting with them some day.

links, collar buttons, beads, jewelry, buttons, badges and door knobs.

His collection of lamps alone would make any collector proud. He has a number of lamps from old railroad cars, some of the earliest electric table lamps (at that time called portable electric lights), an assortment of kerosene lanterns, gas mantle lamps, auto headlamps from way back, a gas flashlight and some of the very earliest electric light bulbs.

A member of the American Rifle Association, Badman owns a considerable collection of guns. Prize items in this collection are two ancient flintlocks, one a rifle and the other a pistol. Both are in working condition. Badman does more with guns than just collect them. Trapshooting is another hobby that has engaged his attention from time to time, and he has been the driving force behind the organization of the Linoma Rod and Gun Club which is made up of deaf outdoor sportsmen.

Other items in his immense collection worthy of mention are a complete 32-volt light plant, a huge forge bellows, an early telephone switchboard, light meters, hand and horse-drawn corn planters, a number of plows, various cartridge cases and a Civil War cannonball.

When the display is completed and the museum opened to the public, it will be heated by an immense potbelly stove of ornate design whose hundreds of ising-glass eyes must first be replaced.

A shelf of books on the den wall establishes Badman as a bibliophile and a collector of historical documents. He has a full collection of **Popular Science** and **Popular Mechanics** magazines going back for about 50 years, and he has partial collections going way back to 1904. His collection of books contains several family bibles, including a thumb-nail version of the New Testament. He also has a random assortment of historical essays, school textbooks and a number of catalogs such as an 1863 coin collector's guide. Most unusual about Badman's reading collection is that he has an astonishing knowledge of the contents.

As a bibliophile Badman has had his setbacks. In the best traditions of the fisherman he is, he admits that "the big one" got away. He recalls that in his youth his family owned a diary written by one of his forebears who took part in the Mormon trek. It would be the most priceless item in his collection, but he hasn't been able to find out what happened to it.

On the den wall of the Badman home is a lithographic reproduction of "Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow" by Meissonier, and he also has a number of Currier and Ives as well as other early American lithographs.

Among the number of scrapbooks that Badman owns is one that makes McKinley's assassination almost as vivid as that of John F. Kennedy. He possesses a large number of pictures and clippings of all news items pertaining to activities of deaf people in the state.

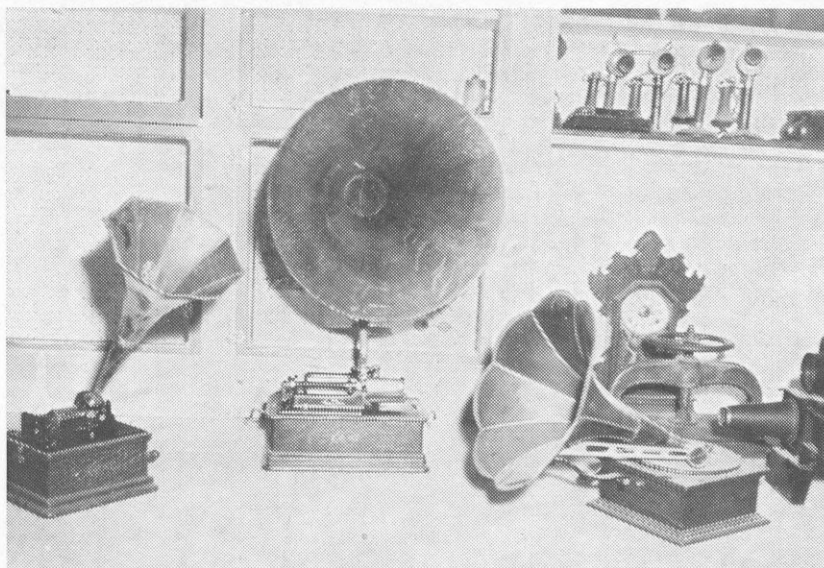
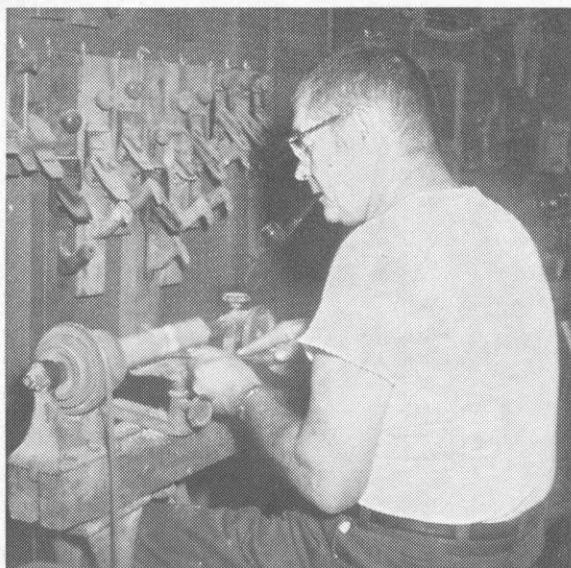
He also has a random assortment of sales notices, handbills and a ticket to the 1914 state fair. A great deal of Saline County history, he feels, can be found on the 9,000 photographic negatives that he owns, most of which are dry plates on glass.

Gerald is plant electrician and maintenance man for the Petersen Manufacturing Company of DeWitt. Most fortunate among mortals, Badman's vocation is but a continuation of his avocations.

He has top seniority among the plant's 200 employees, and he recently began his 32nd year with the firm. At the time he started work with the elder Petersen, the plant was little more than the village smithy, and Gerald worked for a dollar a day. When the firm went into Vise-Grip production in the early 1930s, Badman played a major role in the production of the tool.

As the firm grew and expanded to the present production of about 10,000 tools a day, Badman's responsibility has grown with it. He has worked in various departments and was settled in the tool and die room for a considerable length of time before assuming his present position.

A large corrugated steel building is Badman's office, workshop and stockroom. He has two helpers. He continues here his role as specialist for ailing machines and the shop is the site of a variety of sideline projects which Badman pursues in addition to the plant electrical work. The Petersen plant contains a number of jigs and machines



Left: A pedal-powered wood lathe is being demonstrated by Badman. The author tried it and is convinced that the equivalent of a four-minute miler was one of the requisites of a good lathe operator in the old days. Right: These Edison Gramophones seem to have more appeal to visitors than anything else. The two on the left are 1898 models for which Badman has a number of playing cylinders. The machine on the right is one of the earliest talking machines to use the disc type record.

that Badman constructed to accomplish a specific function in the production of Vise-Grips. Other machines, through his ingenuity, are carrying out functions that the original designer never dreamed of.

Gerald Badman is a graduate of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, class of 1933. He has had no formal training in electricity or engineering. Self taught via books and the school of experience, he possesses a rapport or empathy with machinery that defies analysis. It might be said that Gerald's communication problems apply only to humans, not to tools, machines, steel and wire.

His deafness and lack of formal training, Badman admits, give him certain disadvantages. However, he thinks that he more than compensates for this by the fact that voices, textbook formulas, etc., do not interfere with his concentration on the problem at hand. In the company he is highly valued for his ability to get balky machinery back into operation in the shortest length of time. Many of his "temporary" solutions last for years.

In his school days at NSD Gerald is remembered as a kid whose passion for machines and things electrical distracted from his academic performance. Anything with wheels and wires fascinated him. As a senior in school he showed movies with a projector he had constructed from an assortment of odds and ends and a Hoover vacuum motor.

One of his schoolmates remembers the occasion when he week-ended with Badman, and the two of them blew their entire financial resources on hacksaw blades with which they cut a Model T motor vertically in half. Badman wanted to see if the motor would run on only two cylinders. Badman claims that with certain modifications it did, and that he later used the "half-an-engine" to power a buzz saw he constructed.

The "horseless carriage" that Badman once owned isn't in the museum. It was too late a model to permanently interest Gerald, and besides it wasn't authentic. In 1947 Badman constructed a replica of a horseless carriage, and on the occasion of DeWitt's 75th anniversary he drove in through the streets of DeWitt in goggles, mustache and duster.

Now 52 years old, Badman was born in a sod house in the sandhills near Dunning, Nebraska. His father, Arthur Badman, had taken a homestead claim there, but the family returned to DeWitt and to the security of a mail carrier's position. Gerald's brother, Russell, former mayor of DeWitt and present village judge, continues to reside in DeWitt and shares many of Gerald's interests. A sister, Mrs. Edna Menke, has also maintained roots in DeWitt.

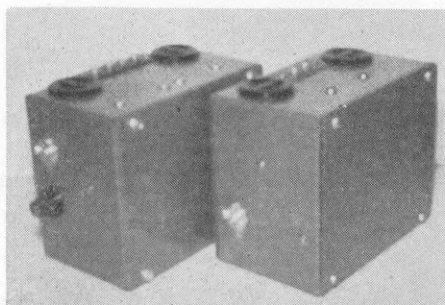
Many of the items in Gerald's collection came to him through his grandfather, John Badman, who was undertaker and furniture dealer for many years at the present site of the DeWitt city hall.

Gerald became deaf at the age of about three from infected adenoids. For him deafness is not the social barrier that it is for many deaf people. He is a gregarious person living in an essen-

tially gregarious community where the horse-and-buggy tradition of pulling up on country roads to exchange greetings still exists despite the fact that everybody drives a late model car. The only time that Gerald deplores his deafness is at antique auctions. Auctioneers who know him seem to have an understanding that he gets a fair crack at anything that is antique. The result of this is that he sometimes buys things for which he doesn't know the price he paid.

For his deaf friends, Gerald is a raconteur of the first order. He is a walking encyclopedia on the history, legend and folklore of Saline County. He knows the Blue River in the vicinity like the palm of his calloused hand, and knows better than anyone where the catfish are biting. To get away from it all, Badman goes to a cabin on the riverbank just outside of DeWitt. He shares the cabin with a group of friends from Lincoln, Omaha and Hastings.

Both Gerald and Doris will drop whatever they are doing to show visitors their collection. They regret that as the museum gains in reputation they have less and less time to devote to the necessary catalog and display work. It irritates Gerald considerably that the



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Part of Badman's collection of telephones. To the right is part of his hoard of woodworking tools.

house he started building in 1951 still lacks the finishing touches.

Doris Badman, a 1939 graduate of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, more than simply tolerates her husband's passion for collecting, and the two of them work together as a team. She is a big help to Gerald in remembering where things are stored, and she will pitch in with pouring concrete if she is needed. Her own hobby (you'd never guess it) is collecting—state souvenir plates. Her ambition in this respect is to get Gerald away from DeWitt often enough so that she can enlarge her present collection of 25 to the full count of 50. She's not too hopeful. The couple was married in 1942 and have no children. Doris works in the shipping department of the Petersen Company.

Friends sometimes wonder how the Badmans manage such a formidable outlay for their growing collection when the cost of peg-board hooks alone amounts to a small fortune. The answer is that collecting is their only extravagance.

In passing, we'd like to mention that Badman also collects stamps and has been contributing substantially to the current shortage of coins. He also collaborates with local hot rod enthusiasts (the Petersen boys) in building custom sports cars. He proudly takes credit for some of the body work on the custom built roadster that reposes in the hangar at the DeWitt airport. Both of the Badmans are enthusiastic bowlers, though at present limiting themselves to a single league each week, and the only two "modern" items in Gerald's collection are trophies for a 263 and a 268 game. To our readers of the collecting brotherhood who have hopes of separating Badman from some of his museum pieces, the word is that he has nothing for sale. He'll trade off items of which

he has duplicates, but otherwise everything in his collection is beyond price. The fellow who figuratively offered a living eyeball for Gerald's antique wash-er wasn't able to make a deal.

Most people with over 30 years of work with the same company look forward to retirement. Gerald talks about it, but chances are that he will never successfully retire. This fellow, who has successfully wedded B-29 airplane parts to a fork lift, continually seeks new worlds to conquer. In the back of Gerald's mind is a dream to build a helicopter flying machine. Bet against the probability of his never getting around to it, but wise money wouldn't wager that the machine won't fly or that it won't have some Farmall parts.

Adult Education Program Offered by Michigan Agency

At last there is an adult education program for deaf men.

The Michigan Association for Better Hearing is currently announcing its personal adjustment and prevocational rehabilitation services for unemployed deaf men at its headquarters in East Lansing, Mich.

This program is for deaf men who are unemployable, or very much under-employable, because of lack of schooling, multiple handicaps, lack of social opportunities, little or no habit training, misunderstandings due to communication problems and wrong attitudes based on incorrect information.

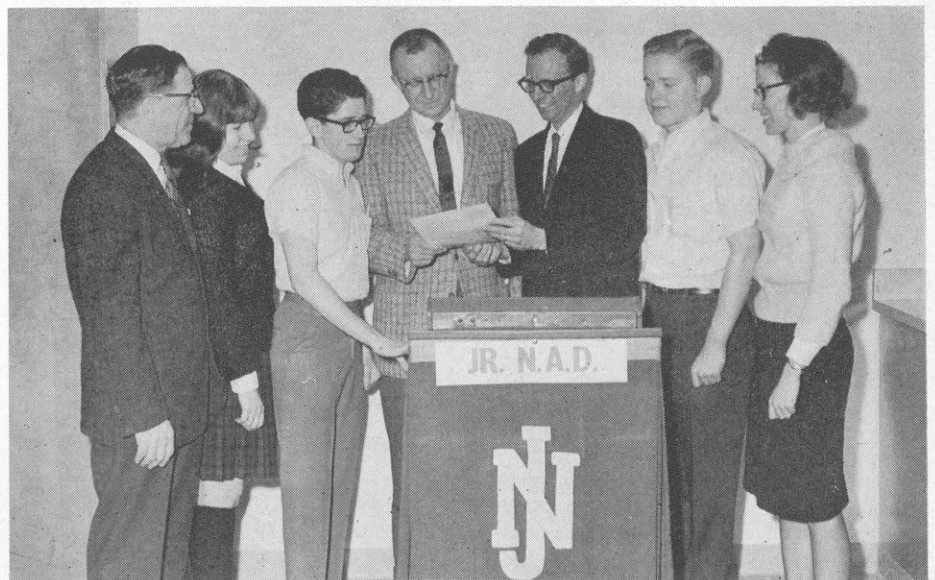
This center has been very successful in placing deaf men on jobs. Of the 20 men who have gone through the rehabilitation center, 16 are working and 1 is in vocational training. Three have failed to get jobs due to conditions beyond the control of the people at the center.

This rehabilitation center for unemployed deaf men is developing from the conclusion of a Vocational Rehabilitation Administration demonstration and research project which began in 1962.

Deaf men who want to take this training should take this story to their vocational rehabilitation office at the state capitol or to the superintendent of their school for the deaf. Tuition is \$40 a week.

The Michigan Association for Better Hearing, supported by the Michigan United Fund, serves both deaf and hard of hearing people. The director is Stahl Butler, a long-time teacher of the deaf.

For information, write to the Michigan Association for Better Hearing, 724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Mich.



Junior NAD at New Jersey School welcomes NAD President Robert G. Sanderson. Left to right: Dr. Charles Jochem, superintendent, NJSD; Marion Aarts, treasurer; Timothy Scanlon, vice president; President Sanderson; Richard Tuma, sponsor; Richard Hall, Jr. NAD president; and Mary Shullenberger, secretary. The occasion was the first time a top NAD officer had ever visited a Jr. NAD club on the East Coast. The New Jersey Jr. NAD Club has a particularly fine program, and vigorous student leaders. The sponsor, Richard Tuma, provides excellent guidance in development of program and leadership.

Editor's Note: The following article and pictures, reprinted by permission, appeared in the December 1964 issue of Western Electric SERVICE, a monthly magazine published by the Service Division of the Western Electric Company, New York City.

Help for the Deaf

SEE Works With School To Train Its Graduates

In the spring of 1871, Alexander Graham Bell arrived in Massachusetts to teach children at the Boston School for the Deaf. Today, nearly 94 years later, Service Division people in Newark are helping to carry forward Bell's tradition in association with a similar school.

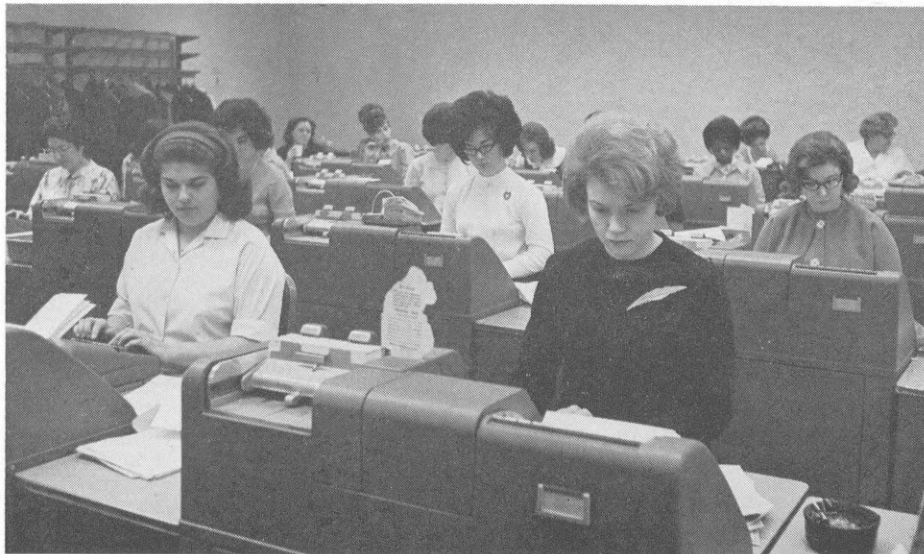
The institution is the New Jersey School for the Deaf (NJSD) and, as a result of cooperative effort by school officials and Systems Equipment Engineering people of the Northeastern Region at Newark, five graduates of the school are presently employed at the SEE Data Center, 80 Mulberry St., Newark.

Trained in basic business skills, these five girls came to SEE to fill specific occupations. They were assigned as key punch operators and now prepare cards, containing information on time charges, specifications and appendices, that provide input for the computer.

Two of the girls, Marie Frietto, 20, and Linda White, 21, started with Western in the spring of 1963. The other three, Jo-

contact the school to see if they have anyone suitable. Or, more often, they contact us to inform us of any available students.

"We then screen the applicants for suitability to work for Western. If they feel that they would like to work for us, we employ them on a trial basis at the Data Center for several weeks. If at the end of this probationary period, they have proved their capability, we ask them if



DATA GROUP—Three NJSD graduates at work at the Newark SEE Data Center are (left to right) Penny Winders (white blouse), Joanne Levett (leaf pin) and Carol Schreck (glasses).

Rubin and manager Larry Walser have encouraged the NJSD to expand its business training program to include other skills.

Machines Help: To aid in this instruction, the Newark SEE group has donated a Varitype machine to the school and has arranged to finance the maintenance of it. Through the use of a key punch machine donated by SEE, many of the girls at the school get their training for future employment.

"The only prerequisites that we look for when hiring prospective employees from the school," Ed explained, "is that they live within the vicinity of this work location and pass the medical examination, with hearing waived." The five girls live in Newark or nearby communities.

The NJSD is in frequent contact with Western Electric and other leading business and industrial firms to determine their personnel needs. In the case of the key punch operators, their assignment to the jobs stemmed from their intensive training at the school. After schooling in academic and vocational subjects, they completed a three-year course in business training, which ranged from Business English through the operation of basic types of office machines.

Hiring graduates to work at the Data Center is not a problem, according to Donovan. "When we have openings, we

they would like to join us on a permanent basis.

"Since the number of applicants is usually no more than two or three, we have no problem placing them."

Alma Mater: Providing skilled and self-sufficient employees for WE and other leading industrial firms in New Jersey is a prime goal for the NJSD. This well-equipped co-educational school, located on the outskirts of West Trenton, is state supported and operated.

Spread over 116 acres, its 28 buildings include separate residence houses for middle and upper school students, separate classroom buildings, vocational shops, an



AN ASSIST—Section Chief Bill Trautwein helps another NJSD grad, Marie Frietto, solve a puzzle. Linda White, also of the New Jersey School, is keeping an eye on things as a key punch operator.

anne Levett, 19, Carol Schreck, 21, and Penny Winders, 20, joined the Company last spring. All the girls are high school graduates of the NJSD.

"These girls have turned in a good performance," according to department chief, Ed Donovan. "In fact, three of them are verifiers. In other words, they check the work of other key punchers." There are about 115 girls in the key punch department, he explained.

Ed is proud of the five girls' work and their ability to meet the challenge of the business world. So proud, in fact, that he and assistant superintendent Murray



HUDDLE—A prospective Data Center key puncher is getting a few points from Irene Bager of Newark SEE. Looking on is Ray Pieslak, an instructor in business machine methods at the New Jersey School for the Deaf. Machine shown was donated by Newark SEE to the school.

infirmary and administration building.

The 497 students come from all parts of the state and range in age from 4 to 21. Some have been deaf from birth, others have lost their hearing from various illnesses or injuries. Except for this physical handicap, they are normal children interested in sports and recreational activities as well as education.

The school is headed by Dr. Charles

M. Jochem, an authority on the problems of educating deaf children, who has served as superintendent of the NJSD for 25 years.

In its relations with the New Jersey School for the Deaf, Newark Systems Equipment Engineering is continuing the Bell System tradition established by its founder.—Mary Downey

Flexible Parents, One Hope of the Deaf

(An address before the PTA of Pilot School for the Deaf, Dallas, Texas, on Feb. 25, 1965)

By DON G. PETTINGILL, Director

Counseling Services for the Deaf, Callier Hearing and Speech Center, Dallas, Texas

In this challenging work with the deaf, I have no personal axe to grind. It is important that you all understand that! I'm satisfied that I have adjusted to my deafness just about as well as possible, and I have a wonderful job which fully utilizes my lifetime experience of living, working, planning and playing with my people.

But I do have an axe to grind . . . and I keep that axe honed to a razor's edge . . . for use on anyone and everyone who intentionally or unintentionally make the lot of the less fortunate deaf more complicated than necessary . . . and I do not hesitate to use it, let the chips fall where they may!

When people ask me how long I have been in this work, my answer usually is, "All my life . . . but this is the first time I am getting paid for it, as well as official recognition!"

At the age of six I began losing my hearing due to German measles, and ended up totally deaf at eight. I probably got off to a flying start in both talking and lipreading, because I was one of nine healthy, happy kids. My wife, however, says I've never shut up since, so maybe that's the real reason I still have those gifts of God. Anyhow, because of those skills, as well as a knowledge of the language of signs, I have always been a sort of "guard house lawyer" for my less fortunate deaf friends.

But that is enough about me . . . I just don't dare brag about myself too much tonight! My mother is here and she knew me as a child. My wife, Polly, is here also, and she knows me as an adult! I don't have a chance!

I am not going to talk very long tonight. I could talk for a week and still not touch on some of the things that are foremost in your minds. I want to leave plenty of time for questions and discussion.

I will talk about the things nearest to your heart, your children . . . and the things nearest to mine, your children. . . small, medium, large, and extra large.

My favorite description of deafness is one voiced by Helen Keller; "Ours is not the silence that soothes the weary senses. It is an inhuman silence which severs and estranges. It is a silence that isolates, cruelly and completely.

Hearing is the deepest, most humanizing sense man possesses." With that description, it will be easier for you to understand what I am trying to say.

Once upon a time it was believed that the deaf could not be educated. The more than 1000 schools for the deaf today are proof of the absurdity of that idea. But there are still some theories on education of the deaf that cause us just as much hardship . . . to be just as mysterious and misunderstood. While public school education has entered the space age, too many educators of the deaf are still following the oldest formal method known to man, the pure oral method, and have been unwilling to lay aside the blinders of the horse and buggy days which limit them to seeing that method only. As a result, the deaf as a class are not getting the best possible education.

To back up my rather harsh statement, I would like to tell you about a report put out by the University of Pittsburgh: "The Relationship Between Early Manual Communication and Later Achievement Among the Deaf."

This research project was financed by the Federal Government and conducted by Jack W. Birch, Ph.D., associate dean of the School of Education at Pittsburgh, and Ross Stuckler, Ph. D., professor of special education and rehabilitation. It represents the facts the deaf have been longing for for such an agonizingly long time. It proves that manual communication is really helpful to the deaf, and the report is something that our oral friends will have a hard time explaining away.

There are also research projects going on at the University of Illinois and in Louisiana and New Mexico, and the same results are becoming very obvious. We, the deaf, have known that and have fought bitterly all these years, but have always been told just because we were deaf didn't mean we knew anything about it! It seems that the Federal Government finally heard our voice crying in the wilderness and decided to get to the bottom of the thing once and for all.

I still say that oralism is the best method of educating the deaf IF they can benefit from that method. But you do not try to fit one shoe to all your

children, do you? Then why try to fit the same educational method? You do not sweat blood trying to make all hearing children of equal intelligence! Why? Because common sense and statistics tell you it can't be done! Why try to do it to children who already have one grievous burden to bear?

Sometimes I think the life of a deaf person is a constant series of little crises. From the time his deafness is first discovered, he is rarely treated like a human being. He is immediately shielded from the world, whether from love or shame. His education is not like his normal brother's and sister's. Very fortunate is the deaf person who has a family that treats him as one of them. The rest continue to face the daily crisis of being different . . . and eventually everything that comes along is more or less a crisis. It naturally becomes difficult for him to get excited about anything or to take an objective view of things.

The other day I came across a quotation: "For what profit a man that he gain the whole world, and yet lose his own soul." It struck me suddenly just how well that describes the life of some of our deaf children. These little kids are put in a school for the deaf for six, seven, or eight hours a day in order for them to learn to talk to people and understand them by lipreading. The parents demand that! The child comes home from school and no one talks to him simply because communication is too difficult.

Or the child goes away to school for nine months out of the year and when he comes home for the summer, is a lost soul for the three months, simply because the "normalcy" that families have been led to expect, does not materialize, and communication is too difficult! But will those parents unbend from their own selfish aim toward making their child normal at any cost? Will they loosen the reins just a bit and give the poor child a fighting chance, an even break with his hearing brothers and sisters by allowing the language of signs in their daily living? Will they just extend a bit more effort to learn how to communicate with their lonely child? You know the answers! NO! So what profit a deaf child to struggle through almost insurmountable obstacles trying to become normal and then go home

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and be ignored, or worse, subjected to irritation and impatience when he cannot understand? Is that normal or reasonable? What do you parents who are guilty of that sin want . . . blood?

As I told you, those Federal Government research projects are proving manual communication does not hurt the deaf, but rather, helps. I repeat, oralism is the best method of educating the deaf IF they can benefit. But there is moderation in all things! A home is supposed to be a happy place, a relaxing place . . . a reasonable place. The family that shares everything together stays together! That includes the natural yakky-yak that all families have. I regard with awe the family that has enough depth to want to learn to talk to their deaf members, orally if possible, but TALK . . . in the easiest and fastest way (usually the language of signs). I have noted almost without fail that deaf people who have grown up under such a sensible but rare setup, are always the best adjusted and speak of their families with reverence and respect.

It's silly for me to say this because you will choose anyway! There are normal kids and normal deaf kids . . . take your pick! No one can tell you how to raise your family! However, regret is often an agonizing thing! Especially when your deaf child finally realizes how he has been cheated by parents who insist on "normalcy."

Let us move on to the adult deaf from the viewpoint of a counselor. A deaf person's main handicap is not necessarily his deafness. The real barrier can be his mental attitude toward his handicap. Or, God forbid, lack of motivation! Motivation is THE key, for without it you might as well throw in the towel and quit. Sometimes I find the lack due to over-protection on the part of the parents. Other times it is the "gimmee" attitude of the deaf themselves. I always try to search until I find a flame of desire in them before I try to help them help themselves. An over-protective family is sometimes a delicate thing to handle . . . you must counsel them before you can reach the client.

I had one indignant mother tell me to mind my own business! I replied that it **was** my business and she knew it, or she would not have come to me in the first place. Many parents bemoan the fact that they can't get their son or daughter to go out and look for work, or to accept a job when offered. To that, I answer, "Why should they? They've got it made with you. You feed them, clothe them, give them spending money, and shelter them! As long as they have it that easy, why should they?" "But we can't just turn them out into the street, can we?" "Not necessarily . . . but can't you tell them, 'No work, no eat!'" One mother said, "But he might starve." I told her, "Madame, I have never yet seen a deaf person starve. They may get pretty

hungry, but don't you agree that would be the very best of motivation in making a person realize that work isn't so bad?"

I ran into a king-sized mess of frustration and misunderstanding a while back. I got a call from an irate mother of a young deaf girl. Seems that she was becoming very discouraged because the girl couldn't or wouldn't go to work. Upon talking to the girl in the only language she knew, the language of signs, it was easy to get the whole picture, and to see that the family thought she was a rather dull girl because none of them could communicate with her, and made no effort to try! Actually she was a charming girl with a lot of natural intelligence.

There is a large plastics factory in the town and the girl wanted badly to work there. Ironically, her twin sister worked there, and her own brother was in the personnel department. Repeated requests to her brother for help in getting work there were never fully understood or taken seriously until he finally lost patience with her and she became very bitter towards him. After clarifying the home atmosphere, I made an appointment with the personnel director of the company. I was able to convince him that the girl would make an ideal inspector of finished goods, because she was used to using her eyes all the time, and that her deafness would be an asset because she could concentrate. The last time I talked to her brother, he was very enthused about the whole thing. As soon as there are other openings, they are planning, to hire more deaf persons.

One time later, her mother asked me indignantly why schools for the deaf

did not teach parents and families the language of signs. I asked her if that was her attitude when her girl was first placed in the school. She hesitated and then squeaked out a weak "No!" I said simply, "That, madame, is the reason."

So tell me, just where do we start fighting all this misunderstanding and false propaganda regarding the deaf???

The deaf, in spite of everything, remind me of the bumblebee. Scientists say the bumblebee can't fly. It's body is too big and bulky for its little wings. But the bumblebee doesn't know that, see, and goes ahead and flies anyway!

I deeply appreciate this chance to talk to you as parents. It seems that God has permitted a special cross to come upon some of my people: It's heavy and it hurts. They desperately need families and friends with real broad understanding, who can and will help them to set their individual crosses in such a way that they won't cut so deeply, and actually become quite bearable. There is a massive selling job to be done. Families, the general public, employers and government officials need to realize and accept the responsibility of some basic facts and humane understanding. Gifted deaf oralists must come to understand how badly they are hurting their own people by selfishly using themselves as shining examples of the miracles of oral teaching. Projecting such a false image is a sin against God and man!

I hope each of you will go home from this meeting with the same deep feeling I have toward educators, parents, friends and deaf leaders of the deaf everywhere . . . "Either lead, follow or get out of the way!"

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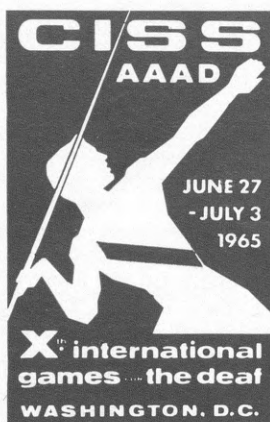
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Washington's DCCD Wins National AAAD Cage Title, Defeating New York Union League in Finals, 75-69

United States IGD Basketball and Table Tennis Teams Selected Ann Benedict, Leroy Duning & Co. Deserve Praise for a Job Well Done.

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

10625 Eastborne Avenue, #3
Westwood, Los Angeles, California 90024

"Vas you efer in Zinzinnati?" We were March 30-April 4, 1965. There we attended the 21st annual AAAD National Basketball Tournament. With this meet our AAAD really came of age.

And another woman did it! You will remember Lil Skinner, who presided over our Hollywood tournament in 1963 with such charm and efficiency, and now Ann Benedict welcomed us to the "Queen City of the West" with equal graciousness. Ann was really a capable and charming chairman, and she certainly lived up to our statement that "Tournament operation is an art requiring precision management."

Now for the tournament story. . .

The winners of the Eastern, Southeast, Southwest, Central, Midwest, Northwest and Farwest regionals moved into Cincinnati for the 21st edition, and together with the host club, the Greater Cincinnati Deaf Club, they engaged in the opening round games on Thursday evening at Newport Catholic High School in Newport, Kentucky.

The winners squared off in the semis on Friday evening and the championship finals on Saturday afternoon, while the losers were required to amuse themselves with meaningless consolation games.

The New York Union Leaguers, in quest of a second straight AAAD national basketball championship, engaged Los Angeles Club of the Deaf in the opening game of the meet.

Thus, the long awaited rematch between UL and LA became a reality. The Angels have waited 12 long months to gain revenge on the New Yorkers for the 77-72 beating inflicted on them in the finals of the nationals at Philadelphia.

It was a shame these two fine teams had to collide in the opening game. UL entered the tournament as the first-ranked team in the nation and won, 93 to 87, but don't get the idea that UL

OUR COVER PICTURE

The smiling lady on the cover is Mrs. Ann Benedict, general chairman of the 21st annual AAAD National Basketball Tournament held at Cincinnati, O., March 31-April 3, 1965. Her charm and efficiency won the admiration of those more than 1,000 people attending the four-day affair, and she demonstrated that a lady could manage a men's tournament. Here she presented the Most Valuable Player trophy to Douglas Eugene Smith, the 6-foot-6 center of the championship DSSD five. The trophy was donated by her and her husband Frank.

had an easy time of it with LA before an audience of 2,000. UL felt the full fury of LA's devastating one-two-three punch in Billy Spears, Jim Renshaw and the colorful Maurice Mosley, who scored 31, 28 and 21 points respectively, but UL had four players who shot in double figures—Paul Kaessler, 29, Quentin Amati, 18, Jack Antal, 12, and Frank Sheldone, 13.

If you're a statistical bug, you might have trouble figuring out how LA lost. The Angels outshot the New Yorkers, outrebounded them, while the teams were a standoff from the freethrow line. Each team had 37 field goals, but

UL had six more free throws than LA. LA was without the services of Leroy Bookman, an amazing shooter who was picked on the first team of Farwest all-tournament stars. He left the team just two weeks before the nationals. He was an All-American from the Texas School for the Negro Deaf.

The unassuming Dennis Wernimont tossed in 29 points to lead Council Bluffs to an overwhelming 98-69 win over disenchanted Little Rock which did not have the three Nutt brothers in its lineup.

The host Cincinnati five was the surprise team of the tourney. It had a good looking personnel and a super star of its own in guard Pat Sweeney. It also had a fine center in Leon French, 6-4, who used to play for the Chicago Crusaders, winner of the 1961 AAAD title at Little Rock.

Cincinnati was a solid, representative team, not a tournament free-loader. It gave Washington's DCCD lots of trouble in the third game of the opening round, before bowing, 81-63.

In the fourth game of the Thursday evening session, the Chicago Crusaders with six towering players in 6-6 Ken Harrison, 6-4 William Schwall, 6-4 James Butler, 6-2 Louis Edwards, 6-4 Al Van Neval and 6-5 James Bittner were too much for Oakland and won, 92-52.

When the first four games were over,

This photo taken by Roger Crocker of Sheboygan, Wis., immediately after the championship game at Newport Catholic High School Gymnasium in Newport, Ky., shows the champion team representing the District of Columbia Club of the Deaf, which came from behind to defeat the defending national champion from New York City, the Union League of the Deaf, in the finals, 75-69, and this was its first national crown in FIFTEEN tries. Players STANDING, left to right are . . . John Popovich, Roy DeMotte, John Miller, William Schyman, Gene Smith, Mike Dorrell (player-coach), and James Macfadden. KNEELING . . . Gene Kurtz, Sandy Ewan (manager) and Joseph Rose.



Chicago became the favorite to take the championship; we felt that Washington DCCD had a chance at last after 15 tries. That's what we told them before we left Westwood.

And the towering cagers from Chicago did not prove too overpowering for DCCD which edged them in overtime, 58-51, after the regulation game ended 44-all. In another semi-final game, Union League had little trouble in defeating Council Bluffs, 89-72.

DCCD, courageous and collected, finally won its first AAAD title in convincing fashion, darting to a 75-69 victory over Union League, which was judged to be the nation's best team prior to the nationals.

The Capitol City team, rated No. 3, was behind at halftime, 37 to 42. Then it was a tense, hectic second half and the DCCD boys didn't pull away until the final four minutes thanks to some clutch points by 6-6 center Gene Smith. The score was last tied 62-62 before Smith and his mates began to climb to safer ground.

As usual, it was a team victory in every sense of the word, but Mike Dorrell, as player-coach, did a very wonderful job in directing the team. No wonder he got the "Coach of the Tournament" trophy. Smith scored 26 points in the championship joust. Although Smith was magnificent, he had to share billing with John Miller, who garnered 21 digits.

Thus UL's attempt to become the third team in the AAAD history to win back to back titles was shattered. Only Des Moines (1951-52) and Milwaukee (1954-55) did it.

In an almost unprecedented display of aerial gunnery, the free and easy Los Angeles quintet walloped Little Rock in the preliminary consolation game, 133-79, the winners' points establishing an AAAD consolation tournament record. The previous high was 120 points by Milwaukee in 1960. The "we came to shoot" Angels also caged 56 field goals for another AAAD consolation meet standard on a night when defense took a holiday. Mosley, Renshaw and Spears tossed in 43, 38 and 31 points respectively.

Los Angeles beat Cincinnati, 80-74, for fifth place, while Louis Edward's last second long jump shot enabled Chicago to defeat Des Moines, 56-55, for third place.

In three AAAD tournament games, Maurice Mosley, Los Angeles' Negro jump shot artist, accumulated 96 points. Other top point-getters of the tourney in three games were Jim Renshaw, 88;



These are the players who will represent the United States in basketball at the forthcoming International Games for the Deaf at Washington, D. C., June 27 to July 3, 1965. FIRST ROW, left to right: Art Kruger, Westwood, Los Angeles, USA team director; Billy Wayne Spears, Burbank, Calif.; Paul Kaessler, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; James Macfadden, Hyattsville, Md.; Frank Sheldone, Jr., Huntington, L. I., N. Y.; William Schwall, Prairie View, Ill. BACK ROW, standing: William Schyman, basketball coach at Gallaudet College; Dennis Wernimont, Omaha, Neb.; Gene Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Michael Dorrell, Silver Spring, Md.; John Miller, Hyattsville, Md.; Joseph Rose, Wheaton, Md., and Jerald M. Jordan, General Chairman of the 10th Games. Not in picture is David L. Hinton, the cage star of the Capitol Association of the Deaf team. Smith, Dorrell, Miller and Schwall played for United States at the '61 Helsinki Games.

Billy Spears, 80; Pat Sweeney of Cincinnati, 75; Dennis Wernimont, 69; Paul Kaessler, 64, Gene Smith, 63, and Leon French, 62.

Sweeney is the athletic coach of the St. Rita School for the Deaf located in Cincinnati. His school cage team just posted an impressive 20-won, 2-lost record. He got the best sportsmanship trophy.

Ken Harrison, the Chicago Crusaders' 6-6 center, was the biggest disappointment of the tournament. He was the MVP of the Central cagefest.

Gene Smith was voted player of the tournament and you can't find fault with that choice. Mike Dorrell, Paul Kaessler, Dennis Wernimont and Barry Siekierka round out the all-star first five. On the second all-tournament team were Maurice Mosley, Billy Spears, William Schyman, Jack Antal and William Schwall.

HIGHLIGHTS: Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, recognized as one of America's friendliest hotels, was the headquarters of the AAAD's four day affair . . . There we visited its Yeatman's Cove for the finest in char-broiled steaks and prime ribs of beef . . . it's Gibson Girl Lounge for our favorite drink . . . And its Minute Chef is open "around the clock" and was always full during those days . . . AAAD Executive Committee

met on Wednesday afternoon . . . Al Heim, noted executive sports editor of THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, was the guest speaker at the IGD Reception in the Ballroom on Wednesday evening . . . \$200 was realized from this affair for the International Games for the Deaf Fund . . . The AAAD Board of Directors (delegates) met on Thursday morning and afternoon and on Friday in the Roof Garden Foyer . . . The AAAD was generous as it voted to donate \$300 to THE DEAF AMERICAN and also \$50 to the NAD's special fund for movie projectors . . . Ed Carney of Beltsville, Md., a specialist in the distribution of the Captioned Films of the Deaf of the U.S. Department of Education, was elected 13th president of the AAAD . . . Bert Poss, head of the athletic department of the Texas School for the Deaf and also head track and field coach of the school, was the choice for the vice president . . . Both James Barrack of Towson, Md., and Herb Schreiber of Inglewood, Calif., were re-elected (unopposed) secretary-treasurer and publicity director and chairman of the AAAD Hall of Fame, respectively . . . Again there was no meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday morning. Harry M. Jacobs, the retiring president, is to be commended for running the meeting smoothly and in such a short time for two straight years . . . Two of the features of the program, the tour of the world famous Procter and Gamble factory on Thursday afternoon and the boatride on the beautiful Ohio River on Friday afternoon, gave them many pleasant memories to take home . . . Thursday, April 1, 12 noon, Roof Garden—that was the date, time

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The first National Table Tennis Tournament ever held in the country was a huge success as 48 men and 10 women from all over the country competed. This meet determined 6 men and 2 women for the United States Table Tennis squad for the Tenth Games. **STANDING**, left to right: Leroy Duning, Cincinnati, O., coach of the USA TT Team; Ronald Arneson, Milwaukee, Wis.; David Klaus, Sturtevant, Wis.; Wanda Jane Rech, Portland, Ore.; Etta Smith, Canoga Park, Calif. **KNEELING**: Donald Tousignant, Faribault, Minn.; Martin Belsky, Flint, Mich., and Dale Nichols, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Duning himself was a topnotch table tennis player during his younger days and an authority on this sport. To him goes our thanks for a job well done in conducting this first national TT meet. Not in picture is HARRY IMRE DUNAI of Los Angeles, Calif., who easily copped the TT championship of the Farwest. He couldn't make the trip to Cincinnati. However, he's really a top notch player as he used to play for the Hungarian and Swedish national teams. He came to America nine years ago.

and place where the Hall of Fame Luncheon took place. Herb Schreiber announced that the National Panel of 27 electors selected Charles (Buck) Ewing, Albert Berg (deceased), and Hughie Cusack as the recipients of the Player, Coach and Sports Leader Awards, respectively, and named Don Lyons, a senior at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, as the AAAD Athlete of the Year for 1964 . . . Only Ewing and Cusack were present at the buffet luncheon to receive the awards . . . Charles Ewing was born on Sand Lick Farm Stamping Grounds, Ky., 1895. He resides at Louisville, Ky. Buck Ewing, his pictures, his exploits as a football player for both the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the famed Goodyear Silents of Akron, Ohio, for 18 straight years, and his experiences were featured in a Louisville Times sports page splash on Jan. 2, 1965. It tells how Ewing, upon receiving the telegram from the Hall, became so excited he found it difficult to settle down. He was found late at night shooting baskets in the backyard working off his excitement. In his own words: "made 10 of 'em, too." . . . Hughie Cusack, the cigar-chomping, lovable and gentle Past President of the AAAD, celebrated his good fortune by passing out cigars. He resides in Philadelphia, Pa. . . . Albert Berg, the first football coach at Butler University, and also a former coach at Franklin University and the Indiana School for the Deaf, passed away in 1945 at age 80. He son, Lloyd Berg, who retired as superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf last year, has been notified of his father's admis-

sion to the Hall . . . You all already know the exploits of Don Lyon as an athlete during the year 1964 so we will not need go into details. Appropriate ceremony honoring him will take place in the school under the chairmanship of Ken Norton, sometime in May . . . Ed Jucker, former University of Cincinnati basketball coach, whose team won the NCAA crown two straight years (1962-63); Don Ruberg, Xavier University basketball mentor, and Tom Grace, executive vice president of the Cincinnati Royals professional basketball team, were the speakers at the Hall of Fame luncheon. They all were impressed by the conduct of the AAAD . . . Buck Ewing, being asked to say a few words, told why he was called "Buck," and then presented the AAAD a scrapbook about the famed Goodyear Silents football teams from 1916 to 1927 and said it is worth \$5,000, and also several large photos of the teams . . . Charles Miller, athletic coach of the Ohio School for the Deaf at Columbus for 27 years and now a teacher at the school and himself a Hall of Famer, was the toastmaster of this very impressive affair. We liked the story he gave us about the Indians. Ask him to relate it to you when you see him . . . Shuttle buses took us to Newport Catholic High School gymnasium. It is on the high hill giving us a beautiful view of Cincinnati across the Ohio River . . . There was a Midnight Fire Council and Dinner at Colony Restaurant (across the street from the hotel) on Friday midnight for 10-25 Club members and their guests. S. Robey Burns, Lenny Warshawsky and Tom Elliott are the

only three members who have yet to miss an AAAD cagefest . . . We found time to visit the clubhouse of Greater Cincinnati Deaf Club, Inc., 25 W. Ogden Place. It is only two blocks from the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel. It's a very neat establishment. No wonder Hilbert C. Duning, an architect of note, was happy because we were there. It was he who renovated the interior of the clubhouse . . . It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Virginia Lewis of Youngstown, Ohio. She was the official interpreter for the Local Committee of the 21st annual AAAD national basketball tournament. She is a secretary-treasurer of the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Her proficiency in manual interpretation was most valuable to all of us attending this tournament . . . And everybody enjoyed the GRAND BALL in the Roof Garden on Saturday evening . . . Features of the evening were presentation of trophies . . . Announcement of the selection of 12 players to the USA Basketball Team for the upcoming Tenth IGD Games. (List of players is printed elsewhere in this magazine) . . . introduction of the table tennis winners (man and woman) and announcement of the selection of six men and two women for the USA Table Tennis Squad . . . drawing of a prize for a free combination ticket to IGD Games in Washington, D.C., this summer . . . professional floor show . . . beauty contest to determine who will represent the AAAD at the IGD Games . . . drawing of a prize for a Honda "50" motorcycle . . .

All in all it was a very successful and well planned affair. We truthfully told the Cincinnati people it was one of the happiest moments of our life to be with them and help them put over the memorable 21st edition.

The folks in Cincinnati were very kind to us and it was a genuine pleasure to be with them during those days. Thanks everybody, especially that charming Ann Benedict and Leroy Duning. We appreciate it. However, we should not end this story without mentioning names of those on the local committee who deserve to get our special thanks for a job well done . . . Leroy A. Taylor, Hilbert C. Duning, Frank Benedict, Mrs. Harriet Duning, Leroy L. Duning, Rosemary McHugh,

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P.S. The biggest surprise of the whole four day affair was the huge success of the first national table tennis tournament ever held in the United States. This meet was held in the morning of Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the Sheraton Room of the Hotel. There were five tables in the room, 48 men and 10 women competing. Ronald T. Anderson of Milwaukee and Etta Louise Smith of Canoga Park, Calif., won the men's and women's titles, and they together with David Klaus of Sturtevant, Wis., Dale Nichols of Chicago, Ill., Don Tousignant of Faribault, Minn., Martin Belsky of Flint, Michigan, and Harry Duani of Los Angeles, Calif., and Wanda Jane Rech of Portland, Ore., have been selected to compete for Uncle Sam in Table Tennis for the upcoming IGD Games. Leroy Duning, himself a former table tennis star, has been named coach of the USA Table Tennis Team, is to be commended for a job well done in conducting the tournament.

And thank you, Ann Benedict and your Local Committee, for that beautiful Silver Jug presented to us by Burger Beer. This will enable us to always remember the highly successful 21st annual AAAD National Basketball Tournament.

* * *

It's BOSTON in 1966 . . . March 30-31, April 1-2, 1966. It's the home of the world professional basketball champions, the Celtics. The brilliant money maker David A. J. Thomas is the general chairman. He has already raised over \$5,000 for this 22nd annual AAAD cagefest.

* * *

New York Schools To Continue As Separate Facilities

The following letter addressed to alumni of the New York School for the Deaf (Fannwood) by Superintendent R. M. Stelle is self-explanatory:

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

March 25th, 1965

Dear Alumnus:

On October 13th, 1964, you were advised that the Board of Directors of the New York School for the Deaf had suggested to the Board of Trustees of the Lexington School for the Deaf, that consideration be given to combining at least some of the facilities of both schools.

The Boards of the two schools employed the management engineering firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., to make a report which has now been received and which recommends against any combination of the two schools.

Accordingly, we will continue our present program, always with the aim of providing the best possible program for the education of deaf children.

Sincerely yours,
R. M. Stelle
Superintendent

21st AAAD Tournament Box Scores

First Round Games

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G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Kaessler -----	13	3	29	Spears -----	12	7	31
Amati -----	5	8	18	Renshaw -----	12	4	28
Antal -----	6	0	12	Mosley -----	10	1	21
Siekierka -----	2	2	6	Surber -----	0	1	1
Sheldone -----	5	3	13	Tyhurst -----	0	0	0
Fine -----	0	0	0	Burrell -----	1	0	2
Buemi -----	2	1	5	Brandt -----	2	0	4
Storch -----	2	0	4	Aldrich -----	0	0	0
Guidi -----	2	2	6				
Totals -----	37	19	93	Totals -----	37	13	87

Halftime: NY Union League, 51-38

COUNCIL BLUFFS				LITTLE ROCK			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
D. Wernimont -----	14	1	29	Helm -----	9	6	24
F. Wernimont -----	7	0	14	Love -----	4	0	8
Barron -----	0	3	3	Ketchum -----	3	2	8
Boese -----	6	0	12	Jackson -----	6	3	15
Patzner -----	9	2	20	Poe -----	3	1	7
Kern -----	4	0	8	Passmore -----	3	1	7
K. Meyer -----	4	2	10				
D. Meyer -----	1	0	2	Totals -----	28	13	69
Fuller -----	0	0	0				
Totals -----	45	8	98				

Halftime: Council Bluffs, 42-29

WASHINGTON				CINCINNATI			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Schyman -----	4	8	16	Barnett -----	2	2	6
Miller -----	7	6	20	Acevedo -----	0	0	0
Kurtz -----	2	0	4	D. Moore -----	1	1	3
Dorrell -----	3	3	9	French -----	7	2	16
De Motte -----	1	0	2	Crocker -----	3	0	6
Popovich -----	1	3	5	Harper -----	2	1	5
Macfadden -----	0	0	0	Sweeney -----	8	8	24
Rose -----	2	0	4	F. Moore -----	1	1	3
Smith -----	9	3	21				
Totals -----	29	23	81	Totals -----	24	15	63

Halftime: Washington, 40-32

CHICAGO				OAKLAND			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Kelley -----	1	0	2	Duncan -----	6	2	14
Berlowitz -----	4	0	8	Velez -----	9	0	18
Schwall -----	6	4	16	Smith -----	4	3	11
Miller -----	0	0	0	Chance -----	4	1	9
Bittner -----	4	6	14	Singleton -----	0	0	0
Edwards -----	5	8	18	Saunders -----	0	0	0
Van Nevel -----	4	2	10	Keefe -----	0	0	0
Harrison -----	10	2	22	Fowler -----	0	0	0
Butler -----	0	2	2				
Totals -----	34	24	92	Totals -----	23	6	52

Halftime: Chicago

Consolation Semi-Final Games

LOS ANGELES				LITTLE ROCK			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Mosley -----	16	11	43	Helm -----	13	1	27
Spears -----	14	3	31	Love -----	8	0	16
Renshaw -----	16	6	38	Ketchum -----	0	1	1
Surber -----	2	0	4	Jackson -----	8	4	20
Tyhurst -----	4	1	9	Poe -----	2	3	7
Burrell -----	4	0	8	Passmore -----	3	0	6
Brandt -----	0	0	0	Holt -----	1	0	2
Aldrich -----	0	0	0	Walker -----	0	0	0
Totals -----	56	21	133	Totals -----	35	9	79

Halftime: Los Angeles, 61-33

CINCINNATI				OAKLAND			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Barnett -----	0	1	1	Duncan -----	7	2	16
Acevedo -----	3	0	6	Velez -----	3	4	10
F. Moore -----	0	0	0	Smith -----	7	0	14
French -----	9	8	26	Chance -----	6	1	13
Crocker -----	1	5	7	Singleton -----	2	1	5
Harper -----	2	0	4	Saunders -----	2	1	5
Sweeney -----	9	5	23	Keefe -----	1	0	2
D. Moore -----	1	0	2	Fowler -----	1	0	2
Totals -----	25	19	69	Totals -----	29	9	67

Halftime: Cincinnati, 35-34

Championship Semi-Final Games

NY UNION LEAGUE				COUNCIL BLUFFS			
G	FT	TP		G	FT	TP	
Kaessler -----	5	6	16	D. Wernimont -----	12	4	28
Amati -----	5	11	21	F. Wernimont -----	5	1	11
Antal -----	7	3	17	Barron -----	1	2	4
Siekierka -----	9	3	21	Boese -----	4	0	8
Sheldone -----	3	0	6	Patzner -----	1	5	7
Fine -----	0	0	0	Kern -----	0	0	0
Buemi -----	3	2	8	K. Meyer -----	7	0	14
Storch -----	0	0	0	D. Meyer -----	0	0	0
Guidi -----	0	0	0	Fuller -----	0	0	0
Totals -----	32	25	89	Totals -----	30	12	72

Halftime: NY Union League, 49-27

WASHINGTON	G	FT	TP
Schyman	2	1	5
Miller	4	1	9
Dorrell	7	2	16
Smith	7	2	16
Kurtz	2	2	6
Rose	0	3	3
De Motte	0	0	0
Popovich	1	1	3
Macfadden	0	0	0
Totals	23	12	58

Halftime: Washington, 32-27
Overtime Score: 44-44

LOS ANGELES	G	FT	TP
Spears	9	0	18
Renshaw	10	2	22
Mosley	14	4	32
Surber	0	0	0
Tyhurst	1	1	3
Burrell	2	0	4
Brandt	0	1	1
Aldrich	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	80

Halftime: Tie, 30-30

CHICAGO	G	FT	TP
Kelley	1	0	2
Berlowitz	1	1	3
Schwall	3	2	8
Miller	0	0	0
Harrison	1	0	2
Edwards	6	2	14
Van Nevel	6	1	13
Bittner	2	0	4
Butler	3	4	10
Totals	23	10	56

Halftime: Chicago, 31-24

WASHINGTON	G	FT	TP
Schyman	5	2	12
Miller	9	3	21
Dorrell	4	2	10
Smith	10	6	26
Kurtz	1	0	2
Rose	1	0	2
De Motte	0	0	0
Popovich	0	0	0
Macfadden	1	0	2
Totals	31	13	75

CHICAGO	G	FT	TP
Kelley	0	0	0
Berlowitz	2	0	4
Schwall	4	5	13
Miller	0	0	0
Harrison	1	0	2
Edwards	2	0	4
Van Nevel	3	6	12
Bittner	2	0	4
Butler	5	2	12
Totals	19	13	51

Fifth Place Game

CINCINNATI	G	FT	TP
Barnett	1	1	3
Acevedo	0	0	0
Harper	5	0	10
French	7	6	20
Crocker	6	1	13
D. Moore	0	0	0
Sweeney	12	4	28
F. Moore	0	0	0
Totals	31	12	74

Third Place Game

COUNCIL BLUFFS	G	FT	TP
D. Wernimont	6	0	12
F. Wernimont	1	1	3
Barron	0	0	0
Boese	5	0	10
Patzner	7	4	18
Kern	0	0	0
K. Meyer	5	2	12
D. Meyer	0	0	0
Fuller	0	0	0
Totals	24	7	55

Championship Final

NY UNION LEAGUE	G	FT	TP
Kaessler	8	3	19
Amati	1	1	3
Antal	3	3	9
Guidi	1	0	2
Siekierka	8	1	17
Sheldone	3	6	12
Fine	0	0	0
Buemi	1	0	2
Storch	2	1	5
Totals	27	15	69

Utah Legislature Approves Services for Adult Deaf

By EUGENE W. PETERSEN

For the first time in the state's history, the Utah Legislature considered the problems of the adult deaf and approved an appropriation of \$10,000 to set up special services for these "forgotten people." The action climaxed a three-year effort by the Utah Association for the Deaf to gain recognition of the increasing problems faced by the adult deaf people in today's complex society.

The proposed services will be under the wing of the Division of Rehabilitation with personnel dividing their time between vocational counseling and rehabilitation and straight social work. The rehabilitative services will be eligible for Federal matching funds. The social services will involve counseling, interpretive and adjustment services in such vital areas as legal, personal, social, emotional, family, financial, marital and educational areas where the communications barrier has left many deaf adults at a serious disadvantage.

It is felt that a special agency, staffed by qualified personnel who understand the psychology of the handicap and who can communicate with deaf people in their preferred language, will be of definite value in helping to prevent or untangle serious personal problems and deprivations suffered by the deaf as well as making vocational counseling more satisfactory.

Since Utah does not have a large enough population to justify a full-time office for both social services and vocational rehabilitation in the area of the deaf, and since there is also a considerable overlapping in the areas, a consolidation of operations was deemed the most practical solution.

Prior to approaching the Legislature, the UAD has presented its case to the Salt Lake Area United Fund. The U.F.'s admissions committee favored further study of the problems underlying the request for the purpose of documenting

the need for services to the adult deaf and evaluating the manner in which needed services might be provided effectively and economically.

The study was commenced in March, 1963, by the Community Services Council, Salt Lake Area, the U.F.'s coordinating agency. A committee of 14 hearing and deaf people, representing a wide range of community interests, was appointed and met throughout the summer, often weekly. The special problems and needs of the adult deaf were evaluated and subcommittees contacted 28 different religious, charitable, service, civic, educational and recreational agencies to determine what services, if any, they offered the adult deaf. The findings were compiled in a report, "Services to the Adult Deaf, Salt Lake Area," probably the most comprehensive document of its kind ever assembled.

The report concluded that adult deaf persons represent a group for whom community services, though available, cannot readily be rendered because of the communications barrier. It was recommended that a service be established as part of an existing public or voluntary agency to render personal social and emotional adjustment services to the adult deaf.

Following acceptance of the report by the CSC's board of directors, a second committee was charged with implementation of the findings. This committee, after investigating all possibilities, concluded that the State Division of Rehabilitation of the Department of Public Instruction was the logical choice to assume this new responsibility.

The Community Services Council presented its recommendations to the State Board of Education, which after considering the matter for two months, approved a supplemental budget request to support this modest but extended program.

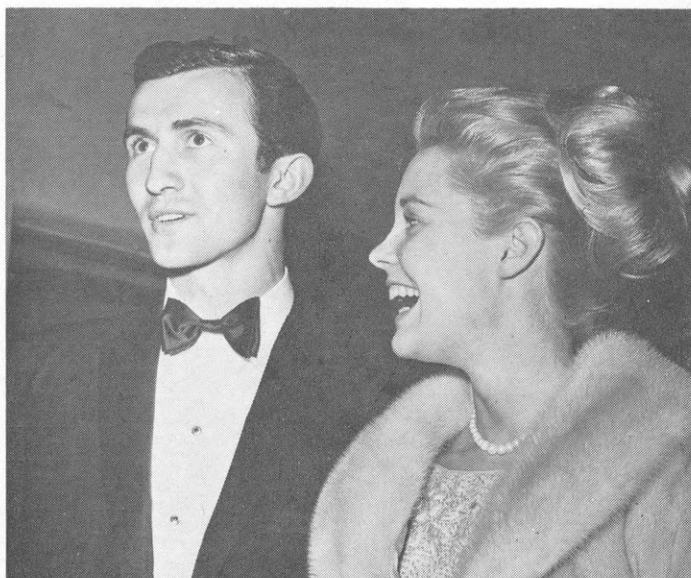
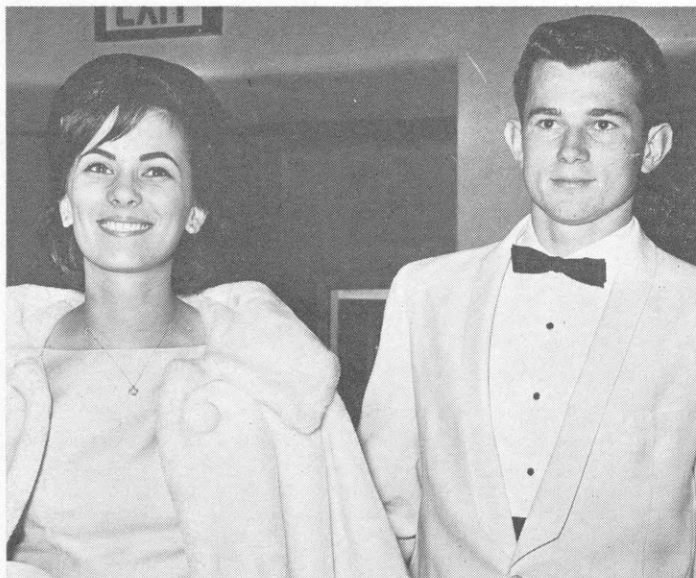
However, the Legislature's budget committee, faced with the necessity of balancing requests with anticipated income, gave the appropriation the ax.

An intensive campaign was launched to persuade the Legislature that these funds should be reinstated. A bill was drafted and introduced, meetings were held with the governor and key legislators, a brochure was printed and distributed to all legislators and a letter-writing campaign pushed.

The bill, itself, never came up for vote, but the powerful joint appropriations committee took another look at the matter and managed to squeeze in a portion of the originally requested funds in the budget bill, approval of which, as usual, was routine.

It is hoped to initiate the new services in July, 1965, the start of the state's fiscal year. Applications for the position involved are now being considered.

'Silent Crisis' World Premiere Raises \$6,500 for International Games Athletes



WORLD PREMIERE—Arriving at the Fox Theatre, Riverside, Calif., on March 18 for the world premiere of "The Silent Crisis" are the principals. Left: Pat Moran and Jack Lamberton, stars of the film. Right: Ned Bosnick, producer-director, and Cheryl Miller, one of the noted guests.

On Thursday evening, March 18, a capacity crowd of 1427 people turned out for the world premiere of Ned Bosnick's "The Silent Crisis," held at the downtown Fox Theatre in Riverside, Calif. Lights in the sky, Hollywood stars, dinners, parties and much general excitement filled the air of the generally peaceful city. Thanks to the efforts of the National Charity League of Riverside, sponsors of the event, the 13 Southern California athletes can now be assured of the \$6,500 needed to finance their competition in the forthcoming Tenth International Games in Washington, D.C.

Leading the parade of celebrities were of course the stars of the picture, Jack Lamberton and Pat Moran, both of whom were very thrilled by the premiere, the Hollywood stars, and all of the photographers wanting to take their picture. Special guests included Cheryl Miller, star of the soon to be released (MGM) and Walt Disney's "A Monkey's Uncle"; Sammy Jackson, star of the television show "No Time for Sergeants"; Hal Roach, Sr., the man who brought Harold Lloyd and Oliver and Hardy to the screen; and Kathryn Crosby, of "The Virginian."

A gala after-the-show reception followed at the home of Mrs. J. Edward Lamar, publicity director of the League, and in attendance were the stars, the athletes, and all of the 325 people who had \$12.50 tickets. It was a happy party for all concerned because of the critical success of "The Silent Crisis" and the praise that everyone heaped on the stars of the film and on its pro-

ducer-director, Ned Bosnick.

Tickets for the evening were priced at \$12.50, \$5, \$3, and the program was completed with a sneak preview of the United Artists film, "Masquerade," starring Cliff Robertson and Jack Hawkins.

Ned Bosnick, producer-director of "The Silent Crisis," the highly praised film about deaf teenagers, wishes to announce exclusively through THE DEAF AMERICAN that he will make his film available to schools, groups, clubs, or any organization that would like to use it in a fund-raising activity. This he will do prior to the general release of the film.

In the first such event \$6,500 was

raised in Riverside to send the local athletes to the forthcoming IGD.

For those groups who would like to have a fund raising event in their community and do not know the mechanics of setting it up, Mr. Bosnick has offered to give all the advice necessary for a successful event.

All those interested should write immediately to Mr. Ned Bosnick, c/o Ned Bosnick Productions, 7225 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. 90046.

In that letter please tell him what your organization is, the purpose of the fund-raising, when you might want the film, and the anticipated audience. The film will be available in 35mm or 16mm.

UNITED STATES IGD BASKETBALL TEAM

Player, Club	Age	Height	Weight
Douglas Eugene Smith, Washington DCCD	26	6-6	190
Michael Dorrell, Washington DCCD	26	6-3	185
William R. Schyman, Washington DCCD	35	6-5	220
John C. Miller, Jr., Washington DCCD	30	6-1	175
James R. Macfadden, Washington DCCD	24	5-9	155
Joseph S. Rose, Washington DCCD	31	5-8	140
Dennis Wernimont, Council Bluffs Silent Club	27	6-2	175
William O. Schwall, Chicago Crusaders AD	27	6-4	200
Billy Wayne Spears, Los Angeles Club of the Deaf	29	6-0	185
Frank Sheldone, Jr., New York Union League	31	6-0	175
Paul H. Kaessler, New York Union League	26	6-0	170
David L. Hinton, Capitol City AD	21	5-10	175
Alternates			
Maurice Mosley, Los Angeles Club of the Deaf	28	5-9	160
Barry Siekierka, N. Y. Union League of the Deaf	24	6-1	185
Jack Antal, N. Y. Union League of the Deaf	22	6-2	165
Pat Sweeney, Greater Cincinnati Deaf Club	29	5-10	160
Wade Anderson, Memphis Club of the Deaf	20	6-2	175
Gene Kurtz, Washington DCCD	29	5-9	165

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

By JAMES R. KIRKLEY

The physical features of Colorado, its history, its excellent geographic position and its climate, are all incentives for growth and development. We at the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind are indeed heedful of these facts as we experience and anticipate their influence.

HISTORY: The Early Years—Yes, this is the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. This is our story and 1874 is the year. Colorado is yet to become a state. An enlightened Territorial Legislature recognizes a need and is cooperative. An enlightened and dedicated individual achieves his goal—a school for his three deaf children; a school for all the deaf of Colorado. This man is Jonathan Ralstin Kennedy, formerly steward of the Kansas School for the Deaf at Olathe, Kansas. Fifty-seven years after the founding of the first school for the deaf in this country, on the 8th of April, 1874, "The Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes" formally opened its doors and seven pupils filed through. Six more followed during this first year. The original site, a frame structure on Cucharas, a downtown Colorado Springs street, was relocated two years later on a 10-acre tract "on a gentle eminence just east of the city." Thus the school begins to benefit from the benevolence of General William J. Palmer, the founder of Colorado Springs, whose land company made this and several later grants of land to our campus.

A bold Board of Trustees negotiated a loan of \$5000 and the original structure on the present site became a reality. So it was "with appropriate ceremonies and rejoicings early in 1876" that the school was "able to hail the Centennial of the Republic and the admission of Colorado to the sisterhood of states securely housed and well-equipped."

The first few years witnessed rapid growth and expansion. A department for the blind was added in 1877. The first number of our school paper "The Colorado Index" was issued January 31, 1875, and has continued as a regular feature.

This expansion and the additions to the school family did not come about without growing pains. In fact many of the early years can best be described as tumultuous. There was internal friction and frequent clashes of authority. Misunderstandings were fre-



Typical of the Colorado School's style of architecture is Alfred L. Brown Hall, shown above at the left with Pike's Peak in the background.

quent and of such magnitude as to attract public notice around the state and in similar schools throughout the country. The turning point came about in 1885 with revised legislation and a reorganization of the school modeled after the more successful schools of the east.



Patriotism gets a daily boost as Colorado School Boy Scouts from one of several troops raise and lower Old Glory daily.

HISTORY: The Intermediate Years—The main campus during this period was enlarged to its present size of 24 acres. Other purchases included a 120-acre dairy farm a mile to the east and 23 acres adjoining the campus to the south. In the latter instance plans were (and still are) to have facilities separated for the deaf and the blind.

A legislative revision of the legal status of this school, and a series of able and energetic superintendents, namely, Ray, Dudley, Argo and McAloney, established this as a period of extraordinary expansion, achievement and efficiency.

This period was also marked by other historical events which have greatly influenced the progress and status of this school.

Winfield Scott Stratton, a fabulous product of the mining era, bequeathed \$25,000 to the school with directions that it be invested and the interest distributed annually among students as "rewards for excellence in scholarship or demeanor or both . . ." Annually approximately \$1000 is thus made available for this purpose.

Katherine E. Barry and her Five-Slate System of teaching language won recognition and acclaim both for herself and for the Colorado School where she inspired so many.

Staggered through this period, too, we find other names which have been indelibly imprinted upon the Colorado School's historic scrolls. There are Veditz, Beattie, Sloan, Taylor (father of Mrs. Percival Hall), Milligan (father and son), Effinger (father and son), Lynes, Walton, Harbert, Lemons, Young,

Schools for the Deaf

Roy K. Holcomb



Science occupies a place of importance in Colorado's academic curriculum. Here Mr. Alan Barker, science instructor, calls attention to a new arrival in the aquarium.

Hemus and Stewart, to mention but a few.

HISTORY: The Current Years—Dr. Alfred L. Brown ushered in this secondary period and symbolic of his tenure is the stately building which bears his name, Alfred L. Brown Hall, a dormitory for girls. Dr. Brown's impression is also upon the Gottlieb School Building. This fine building became a reality following a spectacular fire which destroyed its predecessor. Being well schooled in fire drills, the students made an orderly and accident-free exit.

This appears an appropriate place to recognize the devotion and service of the trustee for whom this building was named. Leo R. Gottlieb, chairman of the Board of Trustees, was first appointed a member of this body more than 50 years ago. Today, at 95, he is most highly respected and staunchly supported in his contention that he is still "too young to retire."

Mention should be made here too that it was during Dr. Brown's superintendency and under his tutelage that deaf pupils of the Colorado School gained national recognition for the excellence at the square dance.

In 1954, Dr. Brown retired and was succeeded by Roy M. Stelle. During his

eight years as superintendent Dr. Stelle ushered in many innovations and completed a program of extensive remodeling. Under his able leadership the school became qualified for accreditation by the Colorado State Department of Education. Another accolade to Dr. Stelle is our most recent building, a modern infirmary, where a quartet of nurses makes it possible for one to be on duty every hour of every day.

Armin G. Turechek, our present superintendent, was appointed in 1962. Mr. Turechek came well-qualified in knowledge and experience to promote, extend, and effect all phases of a long-range plan of development. His first step in this direction resulted in renovation of one floor of the Administration Building. Modernized in every way, this area now incorporates offices for the school psychologist, social worker and secretary. Located here too, is the school audiologist and a hearing evaluation clinic equipped with the latest audiometric assessment facilities. Next on the agenda, a vocational building designed and situated to accommodate future expansion, is off the planning boards, ready for construction and the beginning of a new era.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY — The School's philosophy for the deaf and the blind parallels that of the professions at large. The programs of the two departments are based on years of experience and research in the education of the deaf and the blind both in the

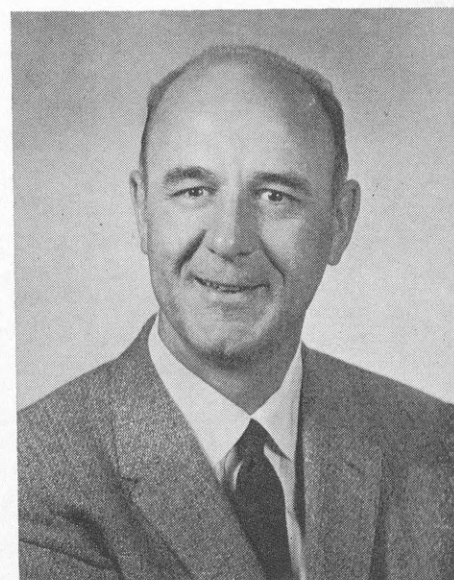
United States and abroad. They are adjusted to the needs of the pupils. This means they are never static. Because of ever-increasing interest and research in these specialized fields, techniques and teaching methods are constantly subject to revision so that the potential of each pupil may be more readily and adequately realized.

The mission of the school, then, is to provide the instruction, experience and motivation which is essential to knowledge and character, so that each pupil may fulfill his or her intellectual duties as citizen and as an independent, self-supporting, happy individual.

THE CURRICULUM—A diversified range of disciplines is divided into four phases; the academic, the vocational, the athletic and the cultural or social.

It is an established fact that the deaf and the blind have similar educational needs, physical needs, psychological and emotional needs as those who see and hear. They live and compete in a world of the sighted and the hearing. Our curriculums, therefore, are patterned after those of the best public schools. Academically we emphasize the language arts, social studies, mathematics and the sciences. Vocational aims are based on current trends, opportunity and interest inventories. Prevocational plans are to train manual and other natural abilities and motivate each pupil toward a career.

The athletic program offers physical education and training for every pupil and competitive sports for those who are interested and capable. The aim here is for self-control and proper attitudes toward health and safety. Annual activities include football, volleyball, basketball, wrestling, track, swimming, bowling, skating, baseball, softball, badminton, field hockey, sledding, horseback riding, trampoline, camping and hiking. In most of such activities there is opportunity for cultural and social development. As a member of



Armin G. Turechek, superintendent, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. Trained to teach the deaf at Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.; taught two years in the Indiana School for the Deaf; taught two years in the aural deaf program of the Louisville Public School System, Louisville, Ky.; spent three years in the U.S. Army, two of them at Borden General Hospital, Chickasha, Okla., as aural rehabilitation aide; attended Gallaudet College and received a master's degree in education; appointed principal of the Central New York School for the Deaf, Rome, and spent six years in this position; appointed assistant superintendent of the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, shortly after it was opened; became superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs, in July, 1962.

James R. Kirkley, author of this article on the Colorado School, is a native of South Carolina; however the tone of the article clearly indicates that Colorado has long since become his home. Kirkley is a graduate of Wofford College and of Gallaudet College. He was formerly principal of the West Virginia School. The Kirkleys have three children. Mrs. Kirkley, nee Lucille Donle, is a native of Rhode Island and trained to teach the deaf at Clarke School. Their current hobby is seeing the country by travel trailer — so beware of answering your doorbell!



The most important classroom on the campus of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind—and a very popular one—is the library.

the Colorado High School Activities Association we enjoy the privilege of unique advantages for both the deaf and the blind. Contacts are encouraged wherever emphasis and attention can be focused on the development of poise, social adequacy and emotional stability. On the campus, there is a Teen Club and Snack Bar, and regularly there are parties and banquets at all of which relationships are experienced whereby

and in the upper school "method," as indicated above, may be oral, aural, combined, simultaneous or manual. The theory is that this procedure insures a healthful, wholesome, acceptable environment wherein effective learning can be achieved and traits such as tolerance, understanding and a sense of well-being develop normally.

CONCLUSION—We began our story on a note of pride and we shall conclude on the same note. Indeed we would be remiss if we failed to acknowledge our indebtedness and our appreciation to our many benefactors. Our existence as a "corporate body" has been doubly blessed and justified by the calibre of prominent citizens, who, as trustees, have conscientiously, faithfully and efficiently counselled and advised in the management of this school. Our legislators have let no request or appeal go unheeded. The Lions Clubs of Colorado are in effect godfathers unparalleled to every student. The Junior League of Colorado Springs is currently effecting a \$10,000 upgrading of our library facilities with invaluable personnel services accompanying. And especially do we commend the many members of our school staff who have literally and liberally contributed of themselves in this process of shaping the destiny of our youth. There are many others. To enumerate and express adequately our gratitude to each is impossible. So, in parting let us say the future looks bright and leave you with an invitation to accept Horace Greeley's advice!



Driver education is one of the electives offered at the Colorado School as preparation for adulthood necessities.

each pupil learns to act in acceptable ways.

METHODS—In each area of development mentioned above the object of our endeavors is the PUPIL. "Fitting a method to the child, not the child to a method" is the policy currently adhered to at Colorado.

It can be said that we digress somewhat in the beginning or formative years during which all instruction is basically oral. At the intermediate level



Film Fare

Captioned educational films are rapidly gaining recognition as powerful and effective tools in the education of the deaf. Distributed through film depositories located mainly in schools for the deaf these films have been limited to classroom use, but this restriction is now being lifted. Numerous letters have been received from adult deaf requesting these films be released to the general public on the grounds that many of these subjects are both interesting and informative. Taking cognizance of the desire of the adult deaf for informative films, the Captioned Films Office has released a number of prints of educational titles to the three main distribution centers.

Available titles are: AIRPORT IN THE JET AGE, ALASKA: THE 49TH STATE, THE AMERICAN FLAG, ARGENTINE, BRAZIL, CHILDREN OF THE COLONIAL FRONTIER, CHILDREN OF THE PLAINS INDIANS, CHILDREN OF THE WAGON TRAIN, CONTINENT OF AFRICA, EGYPT: CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION, ELECTROMAGNETS: HOW THEY WORK, EXPLORING THE NIGHT SKY, THE FACE OF THE EARTH, GRAVITY: HOW IT EFFECTS US, THE GREAT LAKES AREA, GULF COAST, HAWAII, THE HIGHWAYMAN, HOW WE ELECT A PRESIDENT, HUMAN GROWTH, INDIANS OF EARLY AMERICA, JET PROPULSION, LAWS OF MOTION, LEARNING ABOUT ELECTRIC CURRENT, LIFE CYCLE OF THE PAPER WASP, MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY, MAKING ELECTRICITY, THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF PAUL REVERE, THE MOON, PUERTO RICO - ISLAND IN THE SUN, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, ROCKETS: HOW THEY WORK, THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA, SCANDINAVIA, THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD, SIMPLE MACHINES, SOUTH AMERICA, SOUTHWEST: LAND OF PROMISE, STORY OF SUGAR, SYNTHETIC FIBERS, TURKEY: A MIDDLE-EAST BRIDGELAND, THE WATER CYCLE.

Recently released feature titles are: TAMMY AND THE BACHELOR, GERONIMO, THE LAST OUTPOST, PANDA AND THE MAGIC SERPENT, TARZAN THE APEMAN, THEY CAME TO CORDURA, THE LITTLEST WARRIOR, I AIM AT THE STARS, CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS, LITTLE WOMEN, ADVENTURES OF SINBAD.

Sports fans will be interested in the recently released short SPORTSYEAR 1964. This subject has a running time of 45 minutes and portrays all the major sporting events of 1964 including the Tokyo Olympics. Book your print now!

The DEAF American

"The National Magazine
For All The Deaf"
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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

THE SPEAKING APPARATUS

In "The English Language" chapter in "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language," Harold Whitehall describes the mechanism by which speech sounds are produced as an extremely flexible wind instrument comparable in some respects to the bassoon, in others to the bagpipe. Bellows: lungs; inner resonator: pharynx; double reed: vocal bands; two outer resonators: nasal cavity and oral cavity or mouth. Speech sounds result when an outflowing stream of air is pumped through this instrument by the bellows action of the lungs and is impeded or modified in various ways as it passes through the resonators toward the outer air. The primary purpose of this apparatus is not the production of sounds at all; its parts possess functions more closely connected with breathing and eating than with speaking. There are no vocal organs as such.

So we the deaf make full use of the apparatus, as do the nondeaf, in the eating and the breathing. So, like in the bassoon, bagpipe, reeds, etc., we have to learn to exercise certain parts to produce desired sounds. So our forefathers in the very dim distant past, eons and eons ago, started life with this apparatus for the purpose Nature intended it. So, in communication with others of the homo sapiens species, they presumably used natural signs and grunts. In time they improved on the grunts, and perhaps not very much on signs, until today almost everything we wish to express in sounds comes through this breathing and eating apparatus. We the deaf perforce still have to rely on signs—educated hand signs and facial gestures, and lip movements. And grunts.

* * *

Robert L. Davis tells of visiting the famous Carlsbad Caverns years ago. He was on a guided tour of the many eerie, wondrous, massive, underground chambers full of beautiful, colorful stalactites and stalagmites. In one room, the group stopped to rest a little while, and for effect to his talk, the guide had the room darkened jet black. Moments passed, and Robert, being deaf and not learning anything from the spoken words of the guide, turned around trying to penetrate the gloom. As his eyes became better accustomed to the darkness he perceived something luminous glowing near him, down near his knee level. He stooped to pick it

up, when at this instant the lights came on again.

He stopped just in time. It was a lady's wrist watch, radiant for night use, too. The woman was resting on a bench, leaning on her left arm with the hand grasping the edge of the bench. The watch adorned her wrist.

Robert was in a sweat as the realization shot home as to what would have happened if he had touched the watch. The woman would in all probability have screamed in this ghostly damp darkness. How could he on the spot have explained his action, he being unable to speak orally? What agitation among the people before he could make an explanation!

Robert thanked his lucky stars the lights came on in time. The woman happened to be facing away from him then.

* * *

Taken from the Reader's Digest:

A friend of Bernard Baruch's was asked if the elder statesman, who wears a hearing aid, has much trouble with his hearing. "I don't know," the friend replied. "When I'm with Mr. Baruch, I listen."—Shelley Berman, quoted by Earl Wilson, Hall Syndicate.

* * *

Long time no hear from the "fffff" gang. Afraid they (or he) have (or has) gone into hiding, or lost interest when this flatfooted sleuth bungled his clues. Till now. Came this massive telling us he will continue to help "tickle the funnybones" of our readers. Among other things he sent the following:

Taken from "Famous Fables" by E. E. Edgar:

Composer Johannes Brahms took delight in insulting his contemporaries.

One night at a musicale, a rival composer was asked to play his latest composition. He sat down at a piano, turned to Brahms and asked deferentially:

"Are you ready, maestro?"

Brahms took two wads of cotton from his pocket and stuffed them into his ears.

"Ready," he said.

* * *

This from Mrs. Helene A. Beaver, Detroit, Mich.:

My husband Ben and I have been totally deaf since early infancy. Most of our conversation with hearing people is carried on by means of pad and pencil.

On Feb. 12, Ben entered Henry Ford Hospital for some eye surgery. He was assigned a room and after he was in

bed a nurse came in to fill out a report. She spoke to him, but Ben put a finger to his ear and moved his head in negation, then handed her his pad. The following conversation ensued:

Nurse: Do you hear at all?

Ben: No.

Nurse: Do you talk?

Ben: No.

Nurse: Do you read the lips?

Ben: No.

A look of utter exasperation came to the nurse's face, whereon Ben took the pad and wrote: Do you talk on your hands?

And the nurse wrote: No.

They grinned at each other and thence all was smooth sailing.

* * *

The rest of this column is given over to Mr. Hodgson's book:

There is a substratum of sense in the following anecdote which should make the girls look serious.

In a school for the deaf, an instructor had been teaching the negative force of the prefix *dis*, giving as example such words as these: obey, *disobey*; regard, *disregard*, etc. Soon he called upon the pupils for illustrations of the same principles, and an unsophisticated youth, evidently having in mind the rough games boys play, and also the fact that girls do not share in these games, innocently wrote on the board: Boys play; girls display.

* * *

TWO OF 'EM

Times are pretty hard sometimes with some of the small brokers in the new Board of Trade district in Chicago. A deaf man went into an office in the open Board of Trade building the other day and, seizing a piece of paper, wrote:

"I am hungry."

The broker took the piece of paper, read the unhappy words, and scrawled under them:

"So am I."

* * *

HAVING FUN WITH A DEAF MAN

Quietly entering the barbershop, the stranger removed his hat and coat, and, taking a card from his pocket, wrote on it:

"I want to be shaved."

A barber stepped forward, read the card, and, pointing to a chair, said to his brother artists:

"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb as an oyster."

The man straightened himself out in the chair, when his manipulator began lathering his face.

"This deaf cuss has a cheek like a stone wall," he said, and a general laugh followed.

"Stick a pin in him, and see if he is entirely dumb," said another.

The victim remaining undisturbed, the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tonsorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo. His head is dirtier than a cesspool."

"Shave him with a stool leg; don't spoil your razor on that stubble."

"Gracious! What a breath. It smells like a Dutch band of music."

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive light, etc."

While all these uncomplimentary allusions were flying about him, the operation of shaving was finished, and the man arose, put on his coat, and then turning to the astonished barber, said:

"How much for the shave and compliments?"

"I—I—I—I," gasped the astonished man. "Oh, nothing—nothing, call again, excuse"—and, as the stranger left the shop, the discomfited barbers swore they would never believe in a deaf man again, until they had first fired a 10-pound cannon about his ears.

* * *



Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER

Michigan Association for Better Hearing

724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan

When I was talking to Mrs. Edna Adler, she suggested that for the employment of our deaf men, an ability to read is more important than to be able to write good language. For example, when the foreman scribbles some directions to a deaf worker, it is very important that he be able to read it. On the other hand, the foreman likely will be able to read between the lines and understand the deaf man's poorly written note. Communication is very important both ways, but we are putting our emphasis on reading.

The above has an implication for the schools. As I think back to my career as a teacher, and to the schools in which I worked, only in the New Jersey School was there a real emphasis on reading. In my time we were so concerned about the language pattern and about the ability of a deaf person to write a good sentence that, it seems to me, we neglected the skill to enable a deaf person to understand what someone would write to him. I hope that the schools are doing it differently now, and I am sure they are. Materials were pretty scarce in my time; there is a wealth of materials now.

* * *

I was surprised to learn that picture telephones are available in some states and will be generally available soon. I was told that these instruments were tried out in Pennsylvania, and that they probably are available in New York and California because of coast-to-coast testing.

APRIL, 1965

Here's one hot off the griddle, sent in by George Joslin, Garland, Texas. Fact is, it's warmed over after being in the freezer almost a whole year. Printed in Baytown Sun, May 13, 1964, under Bennett Cerf's byline, "Try and Stop Me":

An interesting sidelight on the ethics of the prize ring turns up in a reminiscence of Kid McCoy, a popular champion of his day. McCoy was matched one night with a dangerous contender who happened to be stone deaf. McCoy only became aware of his opponent's affliction near the end of the third round—but then he acted promptly and without hesitation. He stepped back a pace and indicated in pantomime that the bell had sounded, marking the end of the round. Actually, it had not. "Thanks," muttered the deaf opponent, and dropped his hands—whereupon Kid McCoy immediately knocked him out.

I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Cadwalder Washburn and she is sending me two pictures for my office. The great deaf artist is very old and has had to give up going to his Georgia home at Brunswick. This month Brunswick College is recognizing the work that has been done with a Washburn Night and an appropriate speaker. People were invited to send letters and I was requested to contact the Minnesota School, Washburn's alma mater.

* * *

About our project for unemployed deaf men, we now have touched the lives of 32 men since July, 1962. We have 12 in our program now and 20 have gone through our project.

Of the 20 men, 16 are working, 1 is in vocational training, and we have failed with 3 for reasons beyond our control. Of the 12 men in our program now, 3 have part-time jobs and 1 is in vocational training.

Our last placement was Robert Crittenden, son of a well-known deaf family in Detroit. Robert is working in a toy factory at a very good wage. When Mr. Crittenden brought Robert in to say goodbye, I expressed the exaggeration that I was almost as happy as the father and son were.

Please see our announcement in this issue which makes this service available to the deaf in other states. As a result of announcements from Dr. Boyce William's office, we have received several letters requesting information.

1965 Convention Dates

May 21-23: COLORADO Association of the Deaf, Pueblo.

May 28-30: SOUTH DAKOTA Association of the Deaf, Sioux Falls.

May 29-31: WASHINGTON State Association of the Deaf, Vancouver.

June 4-6: INDIANA Association of the Deaf, Indianapolis.

June 18-20: NEBRASKA Association of the Deaf, Omaha.

June 18-20: NORTH DAKOTA Association of the Deaf, Devil's Lake.

June 18-29: UTAH Association of the Deaf, Ogden.

July 2: ARKANSAS Association of the deaf, Little Rock.

July 18-24: INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC Deaf Association, Philadelphia.

July 23-25: TEXAS Association of the Deaf, San Antonio.

Aug. 13-15: MINNESOTA Association of the Deaf, Albert Lea.

Aug. 13-15: OKLAHOMA Association of the Deaf, Enid.

Sept. 1-4: EMPIRE STATE Association of the Deaf, Syracuse.

Sept. 16-18: OHIO Association of the Deaf, Toledo.

And what would be more appropriate as a gift for someone!!!

The DEAF American

National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 311
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Fossilized Fish Discovery Excites Deaf Worker and Family

Last spring, Dallas, Texas, attorney and interpreter for the deaf, Ralph D. Churchill, and his family were on a leisurely outing near Mountain Creek Lake when he noticed a half-buried object in the bed of a dry gulch. Uncovering it, he saw it was a fish, but a strange sort of fish, unlike anything he had ever seen.

Churchill didn't know it at the time, but he had rolled back the calendar at least 60,000,000 years.

The weird, big eyes fossil now has been identified as **Pachyrhizodus Subludens** by a university geologist. The geologist said that the specimen will be of distinct service to science.

Pachyrhizodus subludens was a member of a now extinct group whose closest living relatives are the skip-jack and the tarpon. These fishes were much more prominent during the Cretaceous period which ended 60,000,000 years ago.

Churchill donated the fish to the Dallas Museum of Natural History. The fossil has a very high monetary value.

Other fossils of the particular fish have been found in the English chalk "White Cliffs" of Dover. The significance of the find is that no form of **Pachyrhizodus** has been reported from this area although it had been expected. The fossil provides detailed information so that the skull type can be related to the properties and distribution of the scales, a relationship on which there is very little information for **Pachyrhizodus** fishes.

The university professor said that this illustrates the importance of amateur work in science and hopes that there is more of it.

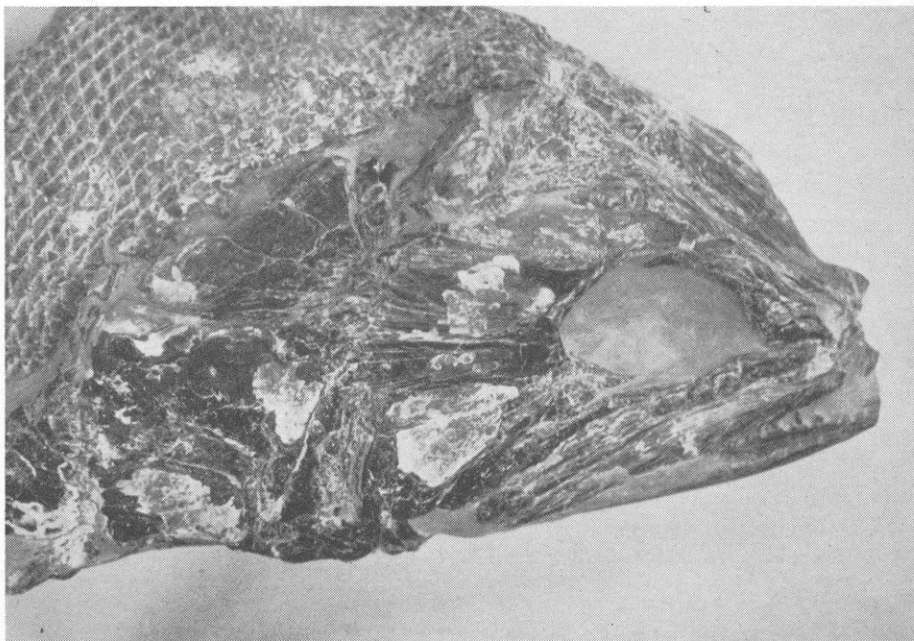
How does it feel to find a 60,000,000 year-old fossil? "We were as excited as the archaeologists must have been when they opened King Tut's tomb," said Churchill. Churchill developed his interest in rocks, minerals and fossils during World War II when he was stationed in Alaska. This interest was nurtured by his parents who had collected rocks and minerals as a hobby for a number of years.

With Churchill on the expedition were his wife and two daughters, Angeline and Sue, and friends.

The local museum curator said, "This is an excellent find and we are very grateful that this family was thoughtful enough to donate it to the Museum of Natural History."

The find is extremely rare as fish do

Ralph D. Churchill, a Dallas attorney and interpreter for the deaf, discovered a fossilized fish reputed to be 60,000,000 years old while on an outing with his family near Mountain Creek Lake. He is also president of the Texas organization of interpreters for the deaf.



This fossil found by Ralph Churchill is a **PACHYRHIZODUS SUBLUDENS**, an extinct fish. It has been donated to the Dallas Museum of Natural History.

not lend themselves to becoming fossils. When a fish died, he was promptly eaten by other animals in the sea. Usually when a fish fossil is found, it is just the bones. Shell animals are found as fossils quite abundantly.

Ralph D. Churchill became interested in working with adult deaf in 1955 when he saw a film of a deaf worship service of the Austin Church of Christ for the Deaf. The film was made by Dr. Ben Holland, a professor at the University of Texas. Churchill learned the manual alphabet and the language of signs in about six months and began teaching a Sunday school class of adult deaf at the

Western Heights Church of Christ in Dallas, Texas. The class has grown into a full-fledged church now and has an average attendance of 35 or more. Bill Hopper, son of deaf parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Hopper, teaches the Sunday school class while Churchill preaches.

Churchill, as an attorney in the general practice of law in Dallas, Texas, is very helpful to the deaf of the Dallas area in legal matters. He can converse either orally or in the language of signs and learns of the deaf person's problem without the necessity of writing volumes of notes.

The Western Heights Church of Christ was among the first to make use of the Captioned Films for the Deaf from the U.S. Office of Education. They are shown the third Friday night of each month, usually to a group of more than 50 adult deaf of the Dallas area.

Churchill heads as president the first organized group of interpreters for the deaf in Texas.

San Francisco Convention

The next convention of the National Association of the Deaf is scheduled for July 10-16, 1966, in San Francisco, Calif., with headquarters at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. Sponsoring agency is the California Association of the Deaf. Local chairman named by the CAD is Julian Singleton.

Details of the contract between the NAD and the CAD are still being worked out. There should be a formal announcement ready for our May issue.



NEWS *from 'round the Nation*

News Editor: Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 6170 Downey Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90805.
Assistant News Editor: Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 S. Xavier St., Denver, Colo. 80236.

Indiana . . .

Gale Walker, convention chairman, has announced that the 24th biennial convention of the Indiana Association of the Deaf will have the Bernard Bragg Show as its feature. The famed deaf pantomimist will give a two-hour one-man performance Saturday evening, June 5, in the auditorium of the Indiana School for the Deaf. Because of the anticipated demand for tickets, all seats will be reserved.

The convention opens Friday evening, June 4, and will continue through Sunday afternoon, June 6. Headquarters will be the Indiana School for the Deaf, where lodging and most meals will be available at nominal rates. The IAD Board has set the following prices for the convention: Registration, Indiana residents, \$3.00; non-residents, \$2.00. Bernard Bragg Show, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 (\$1.00 off for those who register). After May 1, advance registration and ticket reservations may be made by sending full payment to Ray H. Gallimore, Indiana School for the Deaf, 1200 E. 42nd Street, Indianapolis 46205.

Births: A second daughter, Becky Ann, to Keith and Barbara Young in February. Another daughter and their fifth child, Sharon, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schick on March 26.

Jerry Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper, was on the dean's list for the fall semester at Gallaudet College. He was one of the nine seniors and 43 students so honored.

Indianapolis NFSD Divisions 22 and 153 sponsored an Archibald Birthday dinner on March 21 with proceeds going to the Archibald Home for the Aged Deaf near Monticello.

Earl Rensberger was recently named the outstanding member of the Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club for 1964. In addition to being active in club affairs, Earl has been awarded a plaque for his participation on the underwater hockey team of the Indianapolis Aqua Divers, Inc.

Chicago . . .

Hypo-allergens Ted Banks and Terry Feeley are no Bull Ferdinands! They can't touch anything that's scented . . . Fanny Buckner who fractured her hip falling out of bed, will out-jinx all the cats! Doctors say she will walk again . . . Abe Migatz and Bea Davis were both agonized by bursitis . . . Rosalie Johns was hospitalized for severe back pains . . . Reatha Suttka checked into Passa-

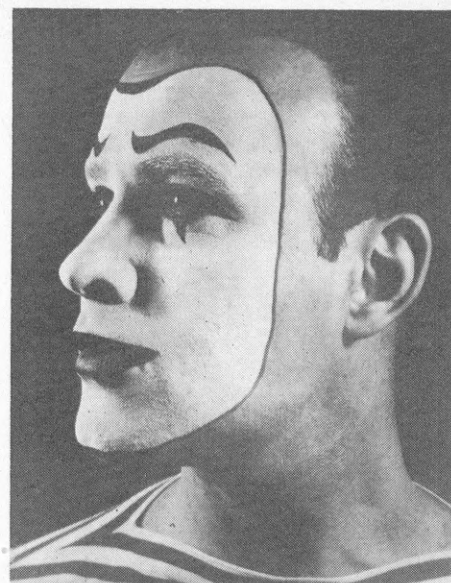
vant last month for back treatments . . . a virus bug bit James Strachan in the shoulder muscle and left him limp in one arm for a couple of weeks . . . Archibald Murdock was a March patient in Garfield Park Hospital . . . Mrs. Roy Hage of Aurora recently underwent successful surgery and treatments at Mayo Clinic for a back ailment.

Frank Sullivan and Len Warshawsky were among the 32 All-American Bear meat-eaters at the Wisconsinites' annual bear steak affair at Simon's Log Cabin near Madison. The diners were treated to a movie on hunting after the celebrated dinner . . . Minnie Kelly realized it was indeed a small world when she ran into an old childhood playmate, Fred Stewart, who is brother to Peter of Regina, Sask., at Toffenetti's in the Loop last month . . . Frank Sullivan spoke at Dayton's 60th Frat anniversary banquet, March 20, on "Traffic Safety and the Deaf Driver." A judge from Dayton's traffic bureau and James Flood, a teacher at the Ohio School, also spoke to the 200 present.

The John Sullivans spent a week in Wisconsin with daughter Shirley and family and got their kicks out of watching grandson Mike star in basketball games . . . the Lewis Ruskins spent a month in Shawnee Mission, Kansas. They became grandparents for the seventh time when their oldest son and his wife were blessed with a little girl, Angela . . . Frank Sullivan spent the end of January at a National Registry of Professional Interpreters for the Deaf workshop held in D. C. . . . Len Warshawsky represented the NFSD at an exploratory meeting for the long-sought-after establishment of a Council of Organizations of the Deaf held in D. C. Feb. 15. The NAD, NCJD, ICDA, the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf and the newly-named National Registry of Interpreters also sent a representative each.

Capt. James Strachan, Episcopal Church Army, instructs a class of six in the language of signs Monday nights at 7:30 in Hallam Room, St. James Cathedral . . . Ethel Kay conducts a puppet show for deaf children over Channel 11. Miss Kay, no sign expert, resorts to makeshift gestures and slow distinct lip movements . . . the Phillip Zolas' son Fred, a freshman at Northwestern University, has Gregory Peck's son Steve for a roommate.

Forrest Reid chalked up 25 years of service at S&C Electric Company, March 28 . . . Jack Gevirtz, retired from Hall Printing Co., now spends most of his time caring for his ailing wife, Pearl.



INDIANA HEADLINER—Bernard Bragg, famed deaf pantomimist, will give a two-hour show on Saturday night, June 5, as the featured attraction of the convention of the Indiana Association of the Deaf.

Invited to attend this town's GCAA chapter meeting this year were our own Bob Donoghue and the Sam Blocks and also the Duicks of Delevan . . . President Max Spanjer, Vice President Billie Sharp-ton and Secretary-Treasurer Francis Huffman were re-elected to hold their posts through 1965 . . . Sam Block has received 40 applications so far for a course in English offered by VRA in Adult Education.

Parade of visitors through town during March: Malcolm Norwood, Dr. Boyce Williams, Ben Schowe Jr., Dr. Ross Stuckless . . . Frank Sullivan's favorite brother stopped in town while on his way back to Seattle from an assignment at the New Jersey Boeing Aircraft Corp. to stay with Frank and family over the Feb. 27 week-end.

Ex-Chicagoans Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hagemeyer observed their 44th wedding anniversary April 2 in Los Angeles . . . the Roy Lowes celebrated their 43rd merger date April 5 and have seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren to show for their long union . . . the Richard Seegarts (Donna Taylor) who were married a couple of months ago now live in Mayfair.

The Joe Schafers, ex-of-our-town, are doing all right in San Francisco. At least they've got no complaints to voice . . . the John Breslins, also our exes, write in that they have something over Chicagoans now that they're set up in a swankish Los Angeles apartment building with swimming pool which they're renting at half the price of a similar show-place in our town. Hear! Hear! (Just wait 'til the state income tax hits them!)

The Werner Schutzes, Jerry Madill and Terry Feeley joined the procession on Palm Sunday that passed the open casket in Holy Name Cathedral to view Cardinal Meyer's body which lay in state attired in the colorful vestments of his high office.

Colorado . . .

The Denver Ski Club of the Deaf had its second annual outing to Winter Park on March 7 via the Rio Grande Ski Train. Herb Votaw was again in charge of this event and reserved a private coach for the 45 skiers and fans. Winter Park also has an ice skating rink and a sledding area.

Dick Anderson, accompanied by the Loren Elstad family, drove to Winter Park in his car and met most of the skiers there. Dick had an unfortunate accident shortly after all of us boarded the ski train for the return trip to Denver. He fell and suffered a broken ankle after getting off the T-bar tow. Loren Elstad had to drive the car back to Denver for Dick. Mary and one of her sons, Johnny, rode in another car belonging to a ski patrolman going home to Denver. As soon as Dick got his cast changed to a walking cast he was able to return to work.

We have a newcomer in our midst—Miss Clarinda Jack, lately of Salt Lake City, Utah. Miss Jack has a civil service job and was transferred to Denver. She is no stranger as she knows some of our younger girls whom she had met while in school and when the Utah and Colorado Schools had athletic events.

Rea Hinrichs and Barbara Anderson were married in a quiet civil ceremony on March 12 and took a short honeymoon trip to Kansas City, Mo.

The basketball team of the Silent Athletic Club of Denver brought home the second place trophy from the MAAD tournament held in Council Bluffs on March 5-7. Richard O'Toole is the coach and Ronald Nester is the manager.

Stephen Ricci is again in General Rose Memorial Hospital. He shows signs of improvement at times but is still on the critical list.

Eugene Otteson has been hobbling around with a cast on his leg, having suffered a badly sprained ankle when he tripped at work. Then a blood clot set in which necessitated a week's hospitalization but he is now out and waiting to have the cast taken off.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reed (Sharon) became the parents of a girl on March 24.

The Lion's Den . . .

Not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen received a batch of newspapers from their son, Burton, who is now in the Peace Corps, being on a teaching staff in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Mrs. Allen wanted details of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip's visit to Ethiopia. As a dutiful son, Burton complied with the request by sending the interesting papers which were quoted to be very "British."

The Rev. Lawrence Bunde of Bread of Life Lutheran Church had 10 hearing girls from the Lutheran Bible Institute singing "Lord Our Savior" on their

hands. They picked up the language of signs in seven (easy) lessons. The entire congregation was very pleased with the girls who have mastered the language of signs.

The Lion called on Dr. Petra Howard recently with the Lioness and Ann Skally. She is the same gal only she has more pep than usual—spending much of her time caring for her oldest sister in a rest home.

Pearl and Marvin Kuhlman, editor of our Newsletter, attended a rock hound club banquet recently. They were asked to do a write-up of the banquet in the Rock Hound newsletter, and as usual, they obliged. Good work, the Kuhlman!

Willis Sweezo, prexy of our MAD, has been on the go for some time, attending meetings of all kinds, especially the legislative hearings. His efforts will pay off in the end, no doubt about that. Keep up the good work, Prexy!

See you next month—same column, same time—The Lazy Lion!

Roaming the Range

With El Gaucho

Since my last letter, I have been on three separate jaunts, all to the south of Dallas and all three to centers of deaf population.

First off, we drove down to Austin, Feb. 20, to show to the Austin deaf movies we have taken over the years, which include many famous deaf persons now gone to their rewards, and many grandparents today. We have pictures of when they were kids, scenes such as Joe Moore drilling an oil well, Floyd Rutledge of Nebraska driving a caterpillar tractor on a lake dam job near Dallas. Most of the pictures were made back in the late twenties and early thirties.

At Austin, we were surprised with a turnout of 71 individuals, although the club roster showed only 62 members. Many expressed their enjoyment at seeing friends of bygone days in the films, but El Gaucho enjoyed most the association and finger gabbing with Seth Crockett and his beloved wife, Wm. Burns and Sally, Bert and Mrs. Poss, Jerry Hassell, J. C. Morriss, the Jack Hensleys, Julius Seegers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kleburg, and he was surprised to see S. E. Scott of Fort Worth and Larry Smith of Big Springs in the crowd, as well as Gunnar Rath, former collegemate of the wife's. The benefit show was for the Austin Silents basketball team.

The next weekend, Feb. 27, we, accompanied by Christie Buell drove to Houston where identical films were shown, with the addition of a film not shown at Austin, which brought out 73 viewers. Once more we enjoyed the talks with old friends such as Mr. and

Mrs. Carey C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Empson, Fred Roberts and his wife, the Blomdahls and many new residents we had not met before, not to mention Mr. and Mrs. Sol Burchardt. Sol is an old-timer, member of Houston NFSD Div. No. 81, and Mrs. Burchardt, one of our classmates we fondly recall as Leoma "Snookums" Gerber.

March 5-6 found us down in good old New Orleans, for the 19th annual SWAAD basketball tournament which brought its usual array of new talent, as well as old, old arguments, as well as new.

All in all, four records were broken: Woodsides of San Antonio proceeded to break the high individual record when he scored 45 points breaking the record set by Clyde Nutt in San Antonio years ago immediately after E. Salinas had scored 41 for San Antonio; the total score, SA 94, NO 76, total 170, was highest points scored by two teams ever; in the next game Oklahoma City's Borden poured in 43 points again breaking the old record; and the final game in which Little Rock outlucked Houston 95 to 93, totaling 188 points in one game.

The first team all-stars: Woodsides, J. L. Jackson, L. R.; Borden, Oklahoma City; and McCann of Dallas. All could easily average 30 points or better per game, providing they had someone to get the ball for them. The practice of selecting all forwards and centers for all-star teams is downright silly and I have for years contended that Little Rock's Howard Poe and Jodie Passmore should have been selected on all-star teams many times but they weren't. Fans forget that the guards who actually make the plays and feed the ball to the stars are as valuable as the pointmakers.

Next year's SWAAD will be held in Houston. New officers: Mr. Henderson of New Orleans, president; Walker of Little Rock, vice president; and Brinistool of Baton Rouge, secretary-treasurer.

We are very sorry to note the passing of Jim Dickerson of Dallas recently.

Alex Fleischman of Washington, D. C., and Brooks Monaghan of Memphis, Tenn., were at the SWAAD tournament.

CONVENTION Oklahoma Association of the Deaf

ENID, OKLAHOMA

August 13, 14, 15, 1965

Headquarters: Youngblood Hotel

Early Manual Communication and Later Achievement of the Deaf: A Critique

By JEROME D. SCHEIN, Ph.D.

Director, Office of Psychological Research
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

The real test of your objectivity arises when you are faced with arguments that appeal favorably to your prejudices. A report that runs against your best interests usually alerts you to think of how to explain it away, while good news sets your mind to rest. You can be expected, then, to be uncritical of "The Relationship between Early Manual Communication and Later Achievement of the Deaf" by Jack Birch and Ross Stuckless; for this monograph concludes that a deaf child whose parents used manual communication in his early years will develop better language than a deaf child whose parents only used oral means of communication.

Why would any subscriber to THE DEAF AMERICAN want to find fault with a study that supports the use of manual communication? What good can come from criticizing a study by men who say, "Deaf children who had learned to communicate manually from infancy were found significantly superior to the group without such an early communication system in speechreading, reading, and written language"?

Frankly, as a member of the NAD, I do not want to find fault with this study. The results obtained by Birch and Stuckless fit neatly with my views on the education of the deaf. But I know that persons less sympathetic to signs and fingerspelling will try to detect flaws in this study, so we had best be prepared for their arguments. Furthermore, we can usually learn a great deal from an objective examination of the way in which research was done, the results obtained from it, and the ways in which the authors interpreted their findings.

As a final defense of skepticism, we should remember that without men who questioned accepted opinion we would not now be flying in airplanes, trying to reach the moon, nor educating the deaf.

Let us look, then, at this study of the early use of manual communication in the way that other scientists will look at it. For the most part, the tools of analysis are available to each of you, since they basically involve no more than systematic questioning and common sense.

Summary of the study. If you have not had a chance to read the report

*You can obtain a copy without charge, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to Professor Jack W. Birch, School of Education, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

being discussed here, you will want to get a copy of it. *This is one of the few attempts to compare directly oral versus manual communication for the young deaf child. It is, therefore, worth the time it will take you to study it.

Briefly, what the researchers did was to locate two groups of deaf children, one group having deaf parents who had used manual communication before the children went to school (the manual group) and the other having hearing parents who did not use manual communication (the oral group). The two groups were carefully matched on a number of variables considered important to their educational achievements. These students were then tested on their ability to speak, speechread, read and write. Ratings were also obtained on their social and emotional adjustment in school.

The manual group was found to be superior in speechreading, reading and writing. Their speech intelligibility and social adjustment were neither better nor worse than that of the children in the oral group. The authors concluded from these data that manual communication in the early years of the deaf child's life facilitates the development of language.

The sample. It is gratifying to read a report in which the meaning of the term "deaf child" is carefully spelled out. We are told that all of the children in this study were students in either residential or day schools for the deaf. They all had losses of 70 decibels or more in the better ear. In addition, the authors rejected from the sample any students suspected of having an additional handicap. Their average age was a little over 14 years, and they were about equally divided between boys and girls.

We are concerned with the sample, because we want to know to what extent we can generalize the results of the study. If we find that a lot of water helps corn grow, it would not follow that a lot of water helps any plant grow. The same reasoning applies here. Knowing that manual communication helps profoundly deaf children to develop language does not lead us to say that manual communication would help a child with any degree of hearing loss to develop better language. Birch and Stuckless have stated in detail who was included in their study so that we would know to what kind of children their findings apply.

Statistics. While statistical techniques

are essential to the analysis of research, they are merely annoying to many readers who have not been initiated into their mysteries. The purpose of the next few paragraphs is to make clear a few of the principles underlying the use of statistics, so that you can better understand the report we are discussing and other research you may read.

The most important thing to realize about statistics is that they do not prove or disprove anything. Statistics are used either to summarize the many numbers one gathers in a research project or to determine how certain you can be that the results of the study did not happen by chance.

The use of descriptive statistics will be noted in the Birch and Stuckless report when, for example, they present the average ages for the two groups that they tested. They could have given you a list of the ages of the 76 students they examined, but that would have meant that you would have had to summarize them yourself in some way. Descriptive statistics, then, merely present the data in a form that makes them easier to grasp.

The Birch and Stuckless monograph also makes use of inferential statistics. From time to time in the report you will see references to "t test," "chi square," etc. The purpose of these statistics is to determine the probability (the odds) that a given result is or is not due to chance factors. For instance, the difference between the reading scores was statistically significant at the one-percent level. This statement means that only 1 in 100 times will a difference as large as was found in the Birch and Stuckless study occur by coincidence alone. In other words, if there were no difference in reading ability between all persons having the characteristics of the two groups, only 1 in 100 times would we find such a large difference between samples from the two groups.

Notice that Birch and Stuckless did not say that they had proved that one group would read better than another. What they did say is that the odds were 100 to 1 in favor of finding a similar result if the study were repeated many times. In the same way, when the authors say that a difference is "not statistically significant," they mean the odds are too great that the difference was unreliable; in fact, the difference might be in the opposite direction or there would be no difference if the

study were repeated with other samples of students.

As for the statistical tests used to calculate the odds, an explanation of each of them would require a full course in statistics. You may wonder if they used the proper statistical technique or if they calculated it properly, but for the answer to such questions you must either study statistics or ask a statistician.

The research design. There are two ways to go about studying the questions posed by Birch and Stuckless. We could take some deaf babies, divide them into two groups, use fingerspelling with one group and speech with the other, and test the two groups a few years later to see which one progressed faster. This would be an **experimental** design. Birch and Stuckless, on the other hand, tested two groups of students who had been treated differently in their earlier years. This is called a **retrospective** ("looking back") design, because they selected their subjects after the effect they wished to study had occurred.

Both of these research methods are useful and are often used. The retrospective design, however, has several limitations. Since the treatment (manual communication) was not under the experimenters' control, many doubts must remain about how well and how often it was applied. Perhaps the results would have been more favorable to the early use of signs and fingerspelling had the parents who used them been more expert. You can even imagine the opposite results if the parents in one group were poor manual communicators and the parents in the other superior oral communicators. The point for us to remember here is that this study cannot answer this question conclusively.

Another difficulty with the retrospective design is more subtle. Since they did not select the children before they had been exposed to different methods of communication, Birch and Stuckless are limited in what they can say about all deaf children who are exposed to either of these two methods of early instruction. The reason for this becomes obvious when you consider that it is possible that some of the children having the advantages of manual communication in their early years were no longer in the schools for the deaf but had progressed so rapidly they were in college at the time of the study. As you can imagine for yourself, many other alternatives could be stated here. Again, the point is that this type of study leaves us with a number of doubts that we cannot resolve within the framework of this research design.

Conclusions. Scientists rarely question the facts presented by other scientists.

What they do argue about are the interpretations of the facts. In the Birch and Stuckless report, the test results are facts. The students with a background of manual communication did score higher on measures of their reading, writing and speechreading abilities. The differences on each of these tests were statistically significant.

But statistical significance should not be confused with practical significance. The manual group scored five points better on the test of reading, five points higher on the test of written language and three points higher on the speechreading test. All of these differences appear to be reliable; that is, likely to be in the same direction were the study repeated.

You may feel, for instance, that being able to speechread three more words out of 100 does not make a very great practical difference to communication. However, Birch and Stuckless were not trying to determine the amount of gain in language skills that would result from early manual communication, but rather whether such early experience would be of any benefit to language development.

Having read this far, you may wonder if the Birch and Stuckless report is worth your time after all. Be assured that it is. Their study is an important answer to opponents of the use of signs and fingerspelling with young deaf children. The dire prediction that signs will spoil a child's chances to develop good language skills is not fulfilled for the children in this study. In fact, the manual group had better language, as measured by their creative writing, reading and speechreading.

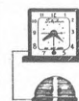
While this study did not provide conclusive evidence, the facts it did produce cannot be ignored. They have given encouragement and direction to future research on manual communication.

You will be pleased to know that an experimental study has begun this year. The Institute for Research on Exceptional Children at the University of Illinois is now engaged in an experi-

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mental approach to this problem. Several residential schools for the deaf in the United States have been selected, some of which will use manual communication in instruction and some of which will not. The students in each of the schools will be matched with each other, and their progress will be studied over a period of time. The Birch and Stuckless study will provide the Illinois researchers with valuable information that should assist them with the planning and execution of their research.

In the meantime, we now have some additional evidence that favors the early use of signs and fingerspelling with deaf children. The results are encouraging to those who believe that the development of language in a deaf child, as in any child, depends upon his receiving as clear and unambiguous communication as it is possible to give. Still we must remember that all children are not alike, whether they are deaf or hearing. No single method of teaching is apt to be best for all children. When faced with the welfare of a single child, our minds must be free to consider all of the possible alternatives.

The oralists are wrong when they say that they have "the one best way" to educate all deaf children. It takes only a moment's thought to recognize the fallacy in such a doctrine. But those who favor manualism must be equally cautious in not claiming a panacea for the education of the deaf. What we want to know is not what is the one best way, but what is the best way for a particular child.

Hoosiers . . . Former Hoosiers . . . Visitors

Make plans now to attend the
24th biennial convention of

Indiana Association of the Deaf

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
JUNE 4-5-6, 1965

Headquarters: Indiana School for the Deaf

Feature Attraction: **THE BERNARD BRAGG SHOW**

Saturday evening, June 5, 8:30 p.m.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

Among the many letters which cross my desk there are some from our friends in other countries. They generally are written in surprisingly good English, and are warmly human and friendly in tone. The following is one which may interest you; and you might give some careful thought as to how you would answer it, keeping in mind not only the need to respond to a request, but also your country's welfare.

EAST PAKISTAN DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

12-1, Ramkrishna Mission Road
Dacca - 3
23-2-65

To the President
National Association of the Deaf
2495 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California, U. S. A.
Dear Sir:

I would like to draw your kind attention that God has created me a deaf & dumb. I can some how speak also hear a little.

I am aged 20 years. I am an ex-student of the Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School (India) where I studied for 10 years. After finishing my study there, I have returned to my native land East Pakistan. I am Assistant Secretary of the East Pakistan Deaf & Dumb Association since 1963. Our association has 55 members. I am trying to help the cause of the deaf, dumb & mutes in East Pakistan for employment in Industrial units and other suitable establishments. Unfortunately, there are very little opportunities for the deaf & dumb community in our country where I am continuing my effort for the deaf & dumb.

I am a member of the U.S.I.S. Dacca, since 1962 and I take a very keen interest about your country and the people, your contribution to the world peace and advancement of the under developed countries.

We shall feel happy to associate ourselves with you and shall be thankful to hear your opinion about it & I request you for a prospectus of your association and a list of different deaf & dumb clubs. A few literatures and magazines would be gratefully acknowledged

by the members of our association.
With my best regards and respects.
Thanking you sir,
I am truly yours,
H. R. Khan

* * *

The following letter is one which I was moved to write NBC-TV after watching the poor TV coverage of the Gemini orbit. Would you care to add your voices to mine?

March 23, 1965

President
National Broadcasting Corp., Inc.
3000 W. Alameda
Burbank, California

Dear Sir:

The 250,000 deaf people of America—and the 10 to 12 million who are so hard of hearing that they miss all but the loudest sounds—have just missed one of the great historical moments of our times: the Gemini orbits.

Why, in this great outpouring of sound and pictures over radio and television, was no thought given to those who cannot hear?

The technique of flashing captions on TV screens is a simple one, so it seems to me almost incredible that none of the brass, or the fabled public relations experts, thought of flashing some subtitles or captions on the screen, describing the progress, welfare, and safety of the astronauts. At the most critical moment, reentry, my screen revealed on all channels commentators talking to microphones.

Were the men down safely? Have they been recovered? Are they in good health? These and many other questions raced through my mind. All of them could have been answered simply by such captions as "Reentry beginning now." "They are down, but off target." "Capsule has been spotted." "Capsule

has been recovered, astronauts safe!"

Many deaf people thus must "go begging" to hearing friends and neighbors for crumbs of news which they cannot get from their own TV sets, or wait for the daily newspaper; but the joy, the unique experience, the great sensation of the moment, is gone when the news comes, filtered, altered perhaps, or interpreted through the perception of a third party. The newspaper reports—which we read so avidly—are anticlimactic.

Therefore, in the name of those who have elected me to represent them, I respectfully request that your company reinforce its TV news programs with suitable captions or subtitles sufficient to enable the deaf and hard of hearing viewers to grasp the essential significance of what is being seen on the screen.

Sincerely yours,
Robert G. Sanderson
President

National Association of the Deaf
cc: Editor, Los Angeles Times

* * *

George Propp of Omaha, Neb., is chairman of the NAD's Public Relations Committee. He will announce other members of the committee at an early date. Mr. Propp, a teacher at the Nebraska School, has been very active in the Nebraska Association of the Deaf and other organizations. He was one of the state association representatives who helped draft the NAD reorganization plan in the meeting at Fulton, Mo., in 1956. He also conducts "Chaff from the Threshing Floor," one of the DA's regular columns.

* * *

Be sure to write your Senator and Representative and ask that they support the bill which would establish a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. See the announcement on the Editor's Page in this issue and the text on page 30.

Notice To State Association Officers

The Law Committee of the NAD is now functioning. Cooperating Member association officers who wish to propose revisions of the NAD Bylaws should present such proposals to their own conventions this coming summer; and those that are approved should be submitted to the chairman of the Law Committee for appraisal. The chairman will inform all interested parties as to proper procedure so that all proposed legislation will receive a fair hearing and proper presentation to the convention in 1966.

Proposed legislation may also be published in THE DEAF AMERICAN far enough in advance to permit interested members to consider it.

Gordon L. Allen, Chairman
2223 19th Ave., N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55418

Committee members: Harvey Corson, Gallaudet College; Harry L. Baynes, Alabama; Mervin Garretson, Maryland; Max Friedman, New York; Dewey Coats, Missouri.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
Financial Report for MARCH 1965

Cash Receipts	
Affiliations	\$ 10.00
Advancing Memberships	196.00
Quotas (Kentucky; partial for Maryland)	327.00
Contributions to Projector Fund	132.00
Publications	8.75
Dividends	148.15
Interest	56.25
Deaf American Subscriptions	364.82
Convention Receipts	406.01
Postage Refund from California	25.27
NAD Films	3.86
Deafness Research Foundation Ad in Deaf American	100.00
Captioned Films for the Deaf	358.00
Total Cash Received	\$2,136.11
Cash Drawn	
Office Salaries	\$ 177.50
Officers' Salaries	300.00
Office Supplies	117.72
Telephone & telegrams	29.78
Captioned Films Contract (bulbs & postage)	179.74
Rent (March and April)	300.00
Federal Taxes Paid for Jan., Feb. and March	325.54
Petty Cash	40.73
Replacement of Unused Check	13.00
Services Rendered	23.45
Total Cash Drawn	\$1,507.46

(The following financial report on the 27th Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, held in Washington, D. C., July 5-11, 1964, was delayed due to some uncollected accounts. The Tri-State Executive Committee had been prompt in turning over proceeds to the NAD.)

National Association of the Deaf
Tri-State Executive Committee
1964 NAD CONVENTION REPORT

Total Receipts	
Advance Loan from Tri-State Association	\$ 300.00
Boosters	2,010.50
Advertisements	684.00
Picnic Proceeds	514.83
*Display Space Payments	714.00
Proceeds from Ticket Sales	5,864.00
Registration Fees (\$1)	571.00
Exchange of Returned I.G.D. Tickets (Booster Prizes)	175.00
Miscellaneous	95.97
Total	\$10,929.30
Total Expenses	
Entertainment	\$ 4,133.58
Reception (Monday)	\$ 123.12
Outing (Wednesday)	1,022.80
Banquet (Thursday)	2,052.00
Frolic Nite (Friday)	342.11
Grand Ball (Saturday)	593.55
N.A.D. Officers' Transportation Fares	169.76
Booster Prizes	350.00
Supplies	5.00
Printing	854.31
Committee Expenses	478.90
Advertisements	303.15
Registration Fees Forwarded to N.A.D. (\$1)	571.00
Loan Repaid to Tri-State Association	300.00
Prize Refunds	175.00
Hotel Accommodation and Amplification Bill	663.99
Advance Share Paid to N.A.D. (9-20-64)	2,000.00
Total	\$10,511.29
Recapitulation	
Total Receipts	\$10,929.30
Total Expenses	10,511.29
Balance as of 1-30-65	\$ 418.01
Net Profit	
Advance Share to N.A.D. (9-20-64)	\$ 2,000.00
Balance as of 1-30-65	418.01
Total	\$ 2,418.01
*Display Space Payments	
American Hearing Society	\$ 224.00
American Express Company	50.00
David O. Watson	25.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	265.00
Deafness Research Foundation	50.00
Field Enterprises	100.00
Total	\$ 714.00

Emanuel Golden, Treasurer

Attest: Rudolph Hines, Reuben I. Altizer

Projector Fund Contributions

Contributions to the NAD's special fund for movie projectors being used in the Captioned Films evaluation program as reported since the last issue:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kruger	\$10
Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong	10
Leon Auerbach	5
Union League of the Deaf	25
Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Sanderson	10
Talladega Chapter, Alabama Association of the Deaf	25
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crone	1

Frances L. Celano	1
Randall McClelland	10
Dr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Kenner	10
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carney	5
Mrs. Tanya Nash	5
Talladega Club of the Deaf	25
Brooklyn Association of the Deaf	25

To date \$414.00 has been contributed. Benjamin Friedwald, chairman of the Projector Fund, requests that donations be sent to the National Association of the Deaf, 2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 311, Washington, D. C. 20006.



JUST TALKING...

by W. T. Griffing

A right good and cheery top o' the morning to all of you wonderful people! Yes, it is still four o'clock, dead line or no, and the percolator is laboring manfully to blast the cobwebs out of its spout. It had better else . . . now, just what else is there?

Several well-meaning friends have written to question our sanity. We beat them to that long ago! We wonder why it is the eyelids automatically swing open at such an unholy hour; better still, we are puzzled as to why they ring down the curtain evenings just when the TV program is getting interesting. There seems to be just one answer to all this: old age is firmly settled in the saddle.

Anyway, we are most happy to see you. You restore our faith in humanity. You even cause us to wave a cheery howdy to the banker who usually turns down our request for a loan. Now you can see how important you are to us. Please stand by!

* * *

We were delighted to receive a letter from Benny Friedwald of New York City even if it was just a request for some check writing exercises for our right hand. Benny once laid us right over the barrel. We have a region that still bears imprint - witness as to his effectiveness as a chastening agent! We assume we are now in his good graces because our money is acceptable. Joking aside, Benny is a good guy, one we'd want to have on our team all the time. We wish him luck with his project, which is to raise a fund with which to purchase movie projectors for the NAD's film evaluation program and new furniture for the NAD Home Office. You can help here, friends.

* * *

Did you find all of **Just Talking** in the February issue? When we ran into what seemed to be a blank wall, we were all set to give Editor Jess hail columbia for cutting so severely. It turned out that the printer got all confused, putting the tail end of this department on a page that didn't make

sense at first. We are sorry if you got lost.

* * *

Our friends in California are up in arms over a bill introduced in the Assembly which will do harm to the fine schools at Riverside and Berkeley. The various organizations which are real friends of the deaf are shooting with both barrels wide open, so our bet is that the objectionable parts of the bill will be deleted. It pays to have live wire groups in the state because one never knows what will come up in the legislative hopper.

* * *

Have you purchased your ticket to the International Games of the Deaf? You know right well that you have your heart set on taking in this sports extravaganza, so why put off doing your daily good turn to yourself? Sit down this very minute to order the ticket or tickets!

We regret the fact we will have to miss this, but we have our heart set on going back to Europe, to rekindle many of the friendships started in 1958, when we were over there for the International Congress on the Modern Treatment of Deafness. This time, the Mrs. will be our chaperone, so we are writing the gals in the Follies to avoid flirting with pneumonia by dressing a bit more warmly.

* * *

Station KETA-TV which runs the Hearing Eyes program sponsored by the Oklahoma Association of the Deaf tells us many letters are coming in from other states asking for information about how to get started on a project of this kind. Wonderful! It would be simply great if people in 50 states would write KETA-TV.

* * *

In the passing of Howard Hofsteater of Illinois we have said goodbye to a man who was a shining example of what a congenitally deaf person can do with his life. We still think that Howard can be an inspiration to all of us, and that through his example education for

the deaf can soar both far and high. Goodbye, Howard, happy writings up There.

* * *

The truth: "Many folks are poor and unhappy until they are forty—then they get used to it."

* * *

Gallaudet College will be a regular beehive of activity this summer what with the several courses being offered to teachers of the deaf. This is a wonderful opportunity for those who are interested in improving themselves without having to pay for everything. Bully for Gallaudet!

* * *

The Gallaudet College Centennial Fund, way over the top all because that hustling Dr. David Peikoff never stopped to catch his second breath, is now in the market for endowment grants. We think it will be only a matter of time until Dr. Peikoff comes up with a couple of millions. By the by, have you paid your pledge?

* * *

We hope to visit some of the schools for the deaf while we are in Europe.

We have written our old friend, Dr. Leonard Elstad, to ask for the ones he thinks we should see. He must be powerful busy these days because as yet we have not heard from him. We suspect he is trying to cull some of his jokes, passing on the best ones to us. Do you folks have any suggestions?

* * *

This is not going to be very much. We are more than busy trying to get all loose ends tied before we take off. There is a dead line to this, for sure, so we have got to do more than just shake our legs. We will try to come back from Europe with an interesting account of our wanderings, observations, shocks, et al. Perhaps the editor will be so kind as to let us run these in Just Talking.

Meanwhile, we want to say again that you are our favorite people. It isn't just because you bear with us and this department—it is because you are regular guys and that we really go for you. Just keep on doing your wonderful work and you will have contributed much to the lot of the deaf of America. Oh, yes, thank you for reading this far with

—WTG.

cables will enable the school to operate a closed circuit TV system.—The **Canadian**

Deaf basketball fans doubtlessly have a vivid recollection of Donald Ross, the fastbreaking terror of Iowa School for the Deaf and Des Moines Silent Club teams back in the 40s and early 50s. The Omaha **World-Herald** recently carried a news story on Donald Ross, Jr., a chip off the old block but a foot taller. Don, Jr., a graduating senior of East High in Waterloo, Iowa, has been one of the most prolific scorers in the Tall Corn State. The 6'9" boy scored 32 points when his team was eliminated in the state tournament. Art Kruger, we presume, will see to it that UCLA hears about him.

A trans-dermal hearing system may aid totally deaf persons to hear. The instrument, tested under Navy contract, transmits sound to the brain via the skin and facial nerves. The gadget consists of a microphone and a transmitter, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, connected by wire to electrodes placed behind the ear. It won't be ready for marketing for at least a year and a half. One of the big obstacles in making a production model is that ordinary batteries, wonderful as they are, do not have sufficient power. The experimental model was constructed by Dr. Henry K. Puharich (a physician) and Dr. Joseph L. Lawrence (a dentist) both of New York. The two have previously worked together on a hearing aid device that can be imbedded in the teeth of a hard of hearing person.—The **Lone Star**

Every school for the deaf should have one. The Texas School for the Deaf has provided space for a school museum.—The **Lone Star**

Summer vacation at Gallaudet is going to be anything but relaxing. IGD athletes will leave the campus just in time for the influx of teachers for the four institutes Gallaudet is holding during the latter part of the summer. In addition to the science and math institutes, Gallaudet has received NDEA Title XI funds for an institute on reading and another on library services.

Whoever heard of the Austine (Vermont) School as a basketball power. The last time we looked the school had one of the best basketball records of any school for the deaf in the nation, seven wins versus one loss.—The **Austine School**

Ends and Pieces—The Christian Deaf Fellowship will hold its convention in Charlottesville, Va., on July 7-11, 1965 . . . Superintendent Joe Youngs of the Governor Baxter School in Maine is recovering from injuries received in an auto accident. If you have any doubts about the value of seat belts, ask Mr. Youngs . . . A new group-type hearing aid unit demonstrated at the Kentucky School for the Deaf has no wires. Sound is transmitted by radio waves to a receiver built into the head set.

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

Chaff's in-depth reporter wants DA readers to know that Mrs. Jason Decker, who chairmanned Riverside's fabulous fund drive for IGD participants, received her early training in the Nebraska School for the Deaf P-TA.

The California School for the Deaf at Riverside has a waiting list of 145 applicants. The school is unable to accept them for lack of dormitory space. It must make a potential dropout nervous to have 145 kids breathlessly waiting for him to drop. It's quite possible that there are some schools with empty beds and a basketball losing streak that would like to scout this waiting list for athletic talent.—The **California Palms**

The American School for the Deaf in West Hartford has cast tradition to the winds and reorganized the schedules of all upper school classes. New class periods are for one and a half hour length held three times a week. The upper school will have two major tracks, vocational and academic; and during his last years of school the academic student need take no vocational work. Teachers, with 15 teaching periods a week instead of the usual 30, will be able to improve their preparation and planning and demand a higher quality of work from their students. At the same time the school is providing honor dorms for students meeting specified academic standards. Visiting teach-

ers will provide study guidance in the dormitories.—The **American Era**

Who says that basketball defense has gone the way of the dodo bird? Tennessee won the recent Mason-Dixon Basketball Tournament with scores of 42-38, 44-36 and 34-33.—The **Louisiana Pelican**

The North Dakota School for the Deaf is celebrating its 75th birthday on June 18-20 . . . The NDSB printing shop, generally regarded as one of the better shops in the vocational education of the deaf, recently received a Linotype, an Intertype Mixer, and a complete set of arc lamps from the Grand Forks **Herald**—a token of appreciation, as it were, for the many quality printers turned out by NDSB.—The **Banner**

Bricks and Mortar—A new dietary building is going up at Illinois and is to be in operation in the fall of 1965. Also going up at ISD is a new dormitory-classroom building for the small children. Air conditioned, it is to go into operation in the fall of 1966 . . . A new intermediate unit and an activity building are scheduled for completion in early 1966 at the Indiana School for the Deaf . . . The Ontario School at Belleville is getting the jump on its American cousins. While installing a new intercom system, the school is putting in TV cables that will pipe TV to each classroom from a central antenna, and the

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 1, 1965

Mr. Hill introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act".

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 2. For the purpose of providing a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for persons who are deaf, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment, of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf, including sums necessary for the acquisition of property, both real and personal, and for the construction of buildings and other facilities for such Institute.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(b) The term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State or in the District of Columbia which (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate, (2) is legally authorized within such State (or in the District of Columbia) to provide a program of education beyond secondary education, (3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree, (4) includes one or more professional or graduate schools, (5) is a public or nonprofit private institution, and (6) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association. For purposes of this subsection, the Commissioner of Education shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered.

(c) The term "construction" includes construction and initial equipment of new buildings, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and equipment thereof, and acquisition of land; including architects' services, but excluding off-site improvements.

PROPOSALS

Sec. 4. Any institution of higher education which desires to enter into an agreement with the Secretary to establish and operate a National Technical Institute for the Deaf shall submit a proposal therefor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH INSTITUTE

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the National Advisory Board created by section 6, is authorized to enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment, of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The Secretary, in considering proposals from institutions of higher education to enter into an agreement under this Act, shall give preference to institutions which are located in metropolitan industrial areas.

(b) The agreement shall provide that—

(1) Federal funds appropriated for the benefit of the Institute will be used only for the purposes for which paid and in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Act and the agreement made pursuant thereto;

(2) the Board of Trustees of the institution, subject to the approval of the Secretary, will appoint an advisory group to advise the director of the Institute in formulating and carrying out the basic policies governing its establishment and operation, which group shall include persons who are professionally concerned with education and technical training at the post-secondary-school level, persons who are professionally concerned with activities relating to education and training of the deaf, and members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute;

(3) the Board of Trustees of the institution will make an annual report to the Secretary. The Secretary shall transmit the report of the institution to the Congress with such comments and recommendations as he may deem appropriate;

(4) such other conditions as the Secretary, after consultation with the National Advisory Board, deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(5) any laborer or mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the performance of work on any construction aided by Federal funds appropriated for the benefit of the Institute will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5); and the Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this paragraph, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

(c) It within twenty years after the completion of any construction (except minor remodeling or alteration) for which such funds have been paid—

(A) the facility ceases to be used for the purposes for which it was constructed or the agreement is terminated, unless the Secretary determines that there is good cause for releasing the institution from its obligation, or

(B) the institution ceases to be the owner of the facility, the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility an amount which bears to the then value of the facility the same ratio as the amount of such Federal funds bore to the cost of the facility financed with the aid of such funds. Such value shall be determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which the facility is situated.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD ON ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Sec. 6. (a) There is hereby established a National Advisory Board on Establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, which shall consist of twelve persons, not regular full-time employees of the United States, appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil service laws. The Secretary shall appoint one of the members to serve as chairman. The appointed members shall be selected from among leaders in fields related to education and training of the deaf and other fields of education, and from members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute. The Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation shall be ex officio members of the Board.

(b) Members of the Council, while serving on business of the Council, shall be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per day, including traveltime, and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(c) It shall be the function of the Board (1) to review proposals from institutions of higher education which offer to enter into an agreement with the Secretary for the construction and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf, (2) to make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to such proposals, and (3) to make such other recommendations to the Secretary concerning the establishment and operation of the National Technical Institute as may be appropriate.

(d) After the Secretary enters into an agreement under this Act, the Board shall cease to exist.

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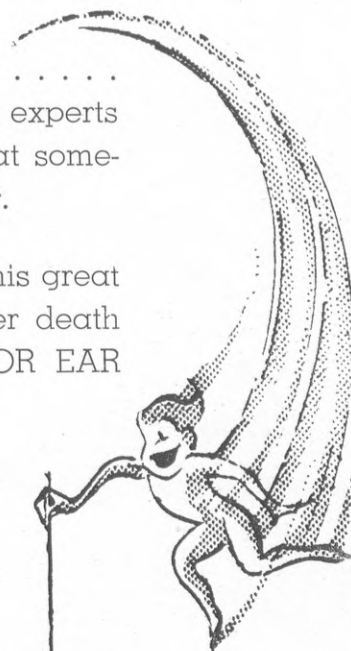


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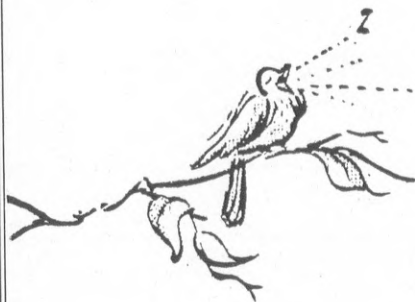


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